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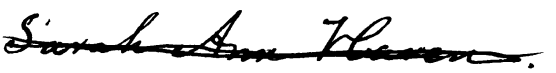

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MEANS AND ENDS:

OR,

SELF-TRAINING.

BY

THE AUTHOR OF REDWOOD, HOPE LESLIE, HOME, POOR RICH MAN, ETC.

BOSTON:
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"As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

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TO

MY YOUNG COUNTRY-WOMEN,

THIS BOOK

IS INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

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MEANS AND ENDS; OR, SELF-TRAINING.

CHAPTER I.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

"WHAT is education?" asked a teacher of a class of girls. Young persons, when asked such general questions, do not reply promptly. They have no thoughts on the subject, and therefore have nothing to say; or, their thoughts not being arranged, they are not ready to answer; or, they may be too diffident to answer at all. On this occasion, half the girls were silent, and the rest replied, "I do n't know, sir."

"Oblige me, girls, by saying something," urged the teacher. "The word is not Greek—surely you have some ideas about it. What is your notion of education, Mary Bliss?"

"Does it not mean, sir, learning to read and write?" Mary Bliss paused, and the girl next her added, "and ciphering, sir, and grammar, and geography?"

"Yes, it means this, and something more. What is your idea of education, Sarah Johnson?"

"I did not suppose education meant much

more than the girls have mentioned, sir. Mr. Smith said, at the Lyceum Lecture, that the great mass of the people received their education at the common schools; and the girls have named nearly all that we learn at the common schools."

"Does not education mean," asked Maria Jarvis, "the learning young men get at colleges? I often hear people say of a man, that 'he has had an education,' when they mean merely that he has been through college."

"You are right, Maria, in believing this to be a commonly received meaning of the term 'education;' but it means much more; and as it is important for you to have right and fixed ideas on this subject, I earnestly beg you all to give me your attention while I attempt to explain to you its full meaning.

"A great man, Mr. Locke, said, that, 'the difference to be found in the manners and abilities of men is owing more to their education than any thing else.' Now, as you are all acquainted with men who have never seen the inside of a college, and yet who are superior in 'manners and abilities,' to some others who have passed four of the best years of their lives there, you must conclude that education is not confined to college walls.

"You are born with certain faculties. Whatever tends to develope and improve these is education. Whatever trains your mental powers, your affections, manners, and habits, is education. Your education is not limited to any period of your life, but is going on as long as you live.

Whatever prepares you to be a profitable servant of God, and a faithful disciple of Christ; whatever increases your reverence and love of your Maker; all that in scripture is called the 'nurture and admonition of the Lord,'—is a part of your *religious* education.

"Whatever you do to promote your health, to develope and improve the strength and powers of your body, is a part of your *physical* education."

"What, sir!" interrupted little Mary Lewis, "do you mean that running, and jumping rope, and trundling hoops, and clambering over rocks, is a part of *education?*"

"I certainly do—but why do you laugh, my dear child?"

"Because, sir, I never knew that education meant any thing so pleasant as that. I wish my mother could hear you, sir; she would let me play more, instead of studying all the time, if she only knew that driving hoop was called *education.*"

The teacher smiled and proceeded—"Whatever calls forth your affections and strengthens them, whatever directs and subdues your passions, whatever cultivates your virtues, and whatever improves your manners, is a part of your *moral* education."

"Then," said the same lively little girl, "that is what my mother means when she says, 'there is a *lesson* for you, Mary!' every time any one of the family does any good thing. It seems to me, I am *educating* all the time."

"You are, Mary—the world is your school, and good examples are your very best lessons. Whatever unfolds the faculties of your mind, improves your talents, and augments your stores of knowledge, is a part of your *intellectual* education.

"Whatever improves your capacity for domestic affairs, or for business of any sort, is a part of your *economical* education. Now you will perceive, from what I have said, that education is not confined to schools and colleges, but that, as Mary has very well remarked, we are 'educating all the time.' Nor is the conduct of education confined to professed teachers; we are educating one another.

"While I am teaching you geography and arithmetic, you are perhaps trying my patience, or by your own patience calling forth my gratitude. If I make progress in these virtues, you are helping on my moral education.

"The knowledge you impart to one another, the kindness you receive, the loves you exchange, are all a part of your education. When you learn to sweep a room, to make a bed, or a cup of tea, a shirt, or a loaf of bread, you are getting on in your education.

"Every thing around us, my children, may help forward this great work. The sun, the moon, and the stars, teach their sublime lessons. 'Day unto day uttereth knowledge.' The seasons make their revelations. The rain and snow, dews and frost, the trees and rocks, fruits and flowers,

plants, herbs, the very stones and grass we tread upon, are full of instruction to those who study them.

"All the events and circumstances of your lives are contributing to your education. Your classmate, Lucy Davis, has been absent from school the last two months. Reflect on what I have been saying to you, and then tell me whether Lucy, during this time, though she has not looked into a school-book, has made any progress in her education?"

The girls were silent and thoughtful for a few moments. Maria Jarvis spoke first.

"Lucy's 'economical education,' as you call it, sir," she said, "has been going on, for she has had the care of the family, and every thing to do, all through her mother's illness."

"And I guess she has been going ahead in her 'moral education,'" interposed little Mary Lewis, "for I never saw any body so patient as she was with her mother's cross baby."

"And she has not lost this opportunity for improving in her 'religious education,'" resumed the teacher. "You all saw her yesterday at her mother's funeral, subduing the grief of her little sisters by her quiet resignation and affectionate devotion to them. Ah! she has been taking lessons in more important branches of education than are taught in schools.

"So you see, my dear children, that life is a school—a primary school; and that we are all scholars, and are all preparing for a day of exam-

ination, when the infallible, all-seeing Judge will decide how we have profited by our means of *education.*"

CHAPTER II.

FORETHOUGHT.

To my Young Countrywomen.

I HAVE written the following pages to aid you in your *self-education.* They are intended for girls from ten to sixteen years of age. I am aware there are girls of ten years whom I can scarcely hope to interest, and I rejoice to believe there are many, between the ages of ten and sixteen, so blessed in their characters and condition, that they do not need any aid I can give them.

I earnestly beg, of you who read the book, your attention, for it depends on yourselves whether it do you any service. It has been written with a deep interest in your welfare and improvement, and I should be sorry if it proved a total failure.

It is not written exclusively for those who are termed young *ladies.* I do not believe in any such fixed class in our country.

Whatever there is that characterizes a young lady, which is important to a rational being, may be attained by every thinking and reading young woman in our land. I therefore address rich and poor; you, my young friends, who are conveyed in your fathers' coaches to the spacious apartments of a city boarding-school, and you, my dear little

girls, who trudge up and down the rugged steeps of our hill-country to the secluded district school-house.

You have, my young friends, duties and privileges that are peculiar to you as American girls. The females of the Eastern world have been kept in a depressed and helpless condition. They have been looked upon as born merely to serve men, and in various ways to minister to their pleasure. They have never enjoyed an independent and individual existence, and have only been allowed to live as part and parcel of men; the subjects of their love, and their domestic slaves. Mohammed did not, as has been maintained, deny to them immortality, but the institutions of his religion deprived them of all means of preparing for it.

The consequence of this abject condition has been, that they have remained children all their lives. The favorites of the Sultan at Constantinople amuse themselves with blind man's buff, hunt the slipper, and other sports of our nursery-children.

The women of the highly-civilized countries of Europe are divided into distinct ranks. They are separated by boundary lines that are seldom passed. Those of the upper ranks are exempted from manual labor.* Those of the lower order

* An Englishwoman of this class told me, that when she read in one of Cooper's novels of a young lady washing up the breakfast-cups, she was exceedingly diverted, and for the first time conceived the idea that a lady could habitually perform menial services.

are wholly confined to it, so that they have neither time nor opportunity to cultivate their minds, and refine their manners.

There is, it is true, a middling class, whose occupations are multifarious like those of our women. But their condition differs from ours in one material respect. There is a rank above them with which they never associate; therefore their qualifications for business, and their acquaintance with domestic services will appear to be the attributes of an inferior *caste*, and will, on that account, be branded with vulgarity.

There are no distinctions in America which are certain and permanent, but those of education and character. The tenant of a log house in the western wilderness acquires independence, and becomes a representative to Congress, and his wife and daughters figure in the drawing-rooms of Washington. The merchant of New York fails in business, and removes his family from Broadway to a prairie-home.

You should look forward to these possible vicissitudes, and be prepared for them. You have it in your own power to fit yourselves, by the cultivation of your minds and the refinement of your manners, for intercourse, on equal terms, with the best society in our land; and whatever may be your present condition, you should acquire the domestic knowledge that will make the humblest home comfortable.

But it is not only these rare and striking changes that make this various preparation the duty of

American women. The condition of our country calls for more enlarged powers in our women. The northern mother and housewife need them. The southern matron eminently needs them. Old prejudices and old abuses are fast melting away from among us. Here, generous-minded men are allowing women's claim to a more independent existence, and more various employments, than they have enjoyed elsewhere.

I ask you, then, my young friends, to deserve the increased respect of the other sex, and you will surely receive it; to qualify yourselves for more various employments, and you will certainly obtain them.

As Christian young women, well informed of your responsibility to God, and of his good gifts to you, you are bound to cultivate and use all your faculties. As American young women, you are bound to understand your extended privileges, and to qualify yourselves for your better position in social life.

At the risk of addressing you on a subject for which you are not yet deemed quite old enough, I shall, before you enter on my book, refer to a circumstance in your future lives.

Young, very young girls, are often talking, and oftener thinking of love and marriage. If they chance to speak on these subjects before their elders, they are met with such rebuffs as "how ridiculous, child! as if you would ever be married." "My dear! put such thoughts out of your head as soon as possible." Now it is impossible

that you should drive away such thoughts. God has appointed marriage. He designed you for it. It is the great circumstance of your lives. The part of true wisdom then, is, not to make a useless effort to expel the subject from your mind, but to turn your forethought to some good purpose.

Do not look forward to your marriage as merely an occasion, to be preceded by fears, and hopes, and lover's stratagems, by love-letters, passionate vows, sudden crosses, and intense joys—to be marked by gay bridals and bridal gifts, and all the eclat that youth and beauty lend to the most interesting circumstance of woman's life. But look at it as it really is, as an event that is to invest you with new responsibilities and duties, whose consequences extend far beyond this world; and educate yourselves with reference to these responsibilities and duties.

If you were told that you were to remove to a certain place, would not your first inquiries be, "how shall I be situated there?"—"what shall I want?" And is it not wise *now* to ask, "for what am I to prepare myself?"

It is not enough, believe me, to get hard lessons in arithmetic, grammar, and geography, French, Italian, and music, or even to go on to algebra, astronomy, &c. &c. More than all this is required to make you a good wife and mother.

Look at the condition of your mothers. Do they not need, every day, resolution, fortitude, firmness, self-control? Do they not require the knowledge that will enable them to unfold the

minds, and preserve and fortify the health of their children? Ought they not to know the value of labor and the uses of property? Is not an acquaintance with domestic economy essential to the comfort and prosperity of their families?

If your mothers know something of the constitution, laws, and institutions of their country, are they not the better qualified to instruct you, and your brothers, and do you not respect them the more for this knowledge?

Perhaps, my young friend, your mother is a widow, and was qualified by her education to take care of the estate which your father, knowing her so qualified, committed to her care. *Investment* and *Income* are not to her, as to most women, terms as unintelligible as *Abracadabra.*

What your mothers now are, you may be. Now, therefore, so educate yourselves, that it may be said of you, in the language of scripture, "Her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

A happy wife and mother is undoubtedly the happiest of all womankind; but do not, therefore, my dear girls, fall into the common error of believing that marriage makes happiness or is necessary to it, or that, as a single woman, you must, of course, be discontented and despised. It is not in the power of *circumstances* to make you either.

Women, by their defective educations, have been left helpless and dependent on men for sup-

port and protection. This has been the most effective cause of those marriages, (the curse of woman, and man too,) without affection on the one side, and respect on the other.

Be sure to be so educated that you can have an independent pursuit, something to occupy your time and interest your affections; then marriage will not be essential to your usefulness, respectability, or happiness. Then you will not be the *old maid*, touched by every ill word, and dependent on every chance kindness, but you will secure an independent existence, and the power of dispensing to others.

God has not given you powers for one sphere only. He has not bestowed upon you affections to be uprooted and thrown away, unless they grasp husband and children.

Those affections, well nurtured, may be a rich stream, enriching and blessing, though flowing out of its natural channel.

Educate yourselves well, my dear children, and then you will be "equal to either fortune;" wives or single women, you will be blessings and blessed.

CHAPTER III.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

THERE appeared, once, on an eminence so elevated as to overlook an immense circuit of coun-

try, a beautiful female of celestial origin. The day was not quite gone ; but the moon, not yet at the full, had risen above the eastern horizon, and moved a queen through a field of clear azure, while the west, against which the figure of the female was relieved, was glowing with a yellow so deep and brilliant, that it appeared like a shower of molten gold, and in the south were floating light clouds, tinged with the hues of the rainbow.

The eyes of mortals were suddenly arrested and fixed on the lone and lovely figure of the female. Truth was stamped on her brow, with that union of power and repose, which the ideal artist has given to his most exquisite work. Her eyes so glowed with devotion, that it seemed as if she lit a holy flame in every mortal on whom they were for a moment turned ; and in every movement of her beautiful mouth, love, and the virtues that attend it, charity, mercy, and pity, were expressed.

Crowds upon crowds gathered around her. Some boldly and ostentatiously pressed forward, appearing rather as if they were the champions than the servants of this heaven-born creature. On these she looked coldly, and her look seemed to say, " Ye know not what spirit ye are of !"

Others there were, who in their hot zeal pressed almost to her feet, and prostrated themselves before her, professing themselves ready to spend their days and nights in praying, and singing praises to her. To these, she said, kindly, for she knew them to be real, though misapprehending friends,

"Children, ye mistake my service. My followers are bound to instant and constant work—*doing* and *suffering* are their watchwords; and if, in the midst of their labors and endurings, spontaneous expressions of love and praise burst from their lips, be sure they will come up to my ears like most sweet music."

Throughout this great multitude there were dispersed, persons wearing solemn masks, with painted tears, who thrust themselves forward, jostling the humble and quiet on the right hand and the left, and stifling with their loud professions the still small voices. Some looked on them suspiciously; others were deluded by their pretensions, and respectfully gave way to them; but the moment the eye of that majestic woman fell upon them, "Ye hypocrites!" she said, and their masks dropped. They stood revealed her bitterest enemies; and glad would they have been, had the earth opened and hidden them from the general indignation and contempt.

There was a group of young females kneeling on her right. Their faces expressed even more reverence than their attitudes, and faith and a most sweet modesty mingling with this reverence. "We would be thy disciples," they said, in a voice so low that it seemed as the breathing of their souls, "what shall we do in thy service?" She bent lovingly towards them, and replied, "Ye are my lambs. I would fain carry you in my bosom, but ye have work to do—I will be your guide; listen to my instructions.

"My children, there is a law in the physical world which declares that the earth, though made for man, shall not become his property till he has put labor upon it. A similar law exists in that moral world which is subjected to my dominion. I see among you some who are endowed by Nature with sweet temper, generosity, benevolence, and even with truth. These qualities, though of use to you and your fellow-beings, are Nature's, not yours, till you have well applied and improved them; then they lose the name of qualities and take that of virtues, and then I set my seal upon them, and whoever would attempt to efface it, would sunder that which God hath joined together. With my stamp they remain yours in all exigences and trials, and are the brighter for these, as is gold for the fire through which it passes.

"It is by your relation to me that you are exalted above the animals you see grazing in yonder fields. They have affections, gratitude, and generosity, but my seal is never affixed to these gifts of Nature to them. They live and die in ignorance of my power, and even of my existence. To you I have brought a revelation from that bright world whence I came, and to which by my aid only you can attain.

"Ye, my faithful ones, must not linger here with those who are for ever vainly repeating my name and my praises—ye have work—ye have, each, a mission to perform. Sorrow not that this bodily shape must disappear from your sight—I will be alway with you.

"Beware of the common mistake of thinking that, to devote yourselves to me, you must quit your common occupations and pursuits. This would be profitless to us both. But take me with you wherever you go. Domesticate me in your homes. I will secure your affectionate obedience to your parents, and your mutual love, for love and I ever dwell together. I will sweeten and lighten your domestic labors, and their fruit shall be prosperity and comfort. While I dwell with you, your homes shall be fountains of charity, and habitations of prayer, of praise, and of peace.

"Take me with you to your schoolrooms. I will there give you zeal for knowledge, fidelity, docility, perseverance, and patience.

"Let me enter with you into the darkened chamber of the sick, and your eye will not droop with watching, nor will you become weary in your kind ministerings. I will put into your mouth words of warning, of instruction, and of hope for the departing spirit. And, for the mourner, I will give you Divine consolation. I will tell you when to stoop to the fallen, and teach you how to reclaim the wanderer. And when sickness and sorrow come to you, as surely they will, (for they come to all,) your heart shall not fail, for you will feel my arms around you, bearing you to that world where they come not.

"Think not that my service is all labor. I have my feast-days and my temples. Within them are the ever-changing beauties of the earth, and over them hang the glories of the firmament."

The voice ceased. The golden light faded from the west. The majestic form of RELIGION disappeared, and her disembodied spirit entered the hearts of her young disciples, who, rising from their knees, perceived the heavenly messenger had left in their hands the revelation of which she had spoken, a volume of Divine origin—*the Bible.*

Miss Edgeworth, a benefactress to the young and old of the reading world, has somewhere represented one of her young people, (our charming friend, Rosamond, I believe,) as making a division of desirable things into "*must-haves*" and "*may-wants.*" I advise my young friends to keep these terms in their minds, and in their self-education always to consider what is essential, and what merely desirable,—that is, what they *must have* and what they *may want.*

In the above allegory, I have endeavored to set before you the first *must-have* of every human being; so much the first, that it is strikingly called, in scripture, the "one thing needful." I have avoided a separate dissertation on religion and morality. Not that I do not consider them infinitely above every thing else to be attained, but that I wish you to look upon them as not existing separately, but as entering into all your pursuits, and all your occupations. I wish you to realize that there is not an office so humble, nor a service so seemingly earthly, but that it may develope a religious feeling,

and may be consecrated by a Christian use. What is more purely earthly than eating and drinking? and yet we are told by the apostle Paul, "Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, *do all to the glory of God.*"

You know not what changes there may be in your condition in another stage of your existence; nor what knowledge and attainments essential to your wellbeing in this world may be superfluous in another. For instance, you may have no occasion for geography and arithmetic there; but if you pursued these studies with a religious sense of the duty of cultivating the faculties God has given you, and of making a practical use of your attainments, you will have improved your religious sense, and helped others with your knowledge, and thereby the better have prepared yourself for another sphere.

Nursing and housewifery, so necessary to our comfort in this world, will be quite useless when we escape from our mortal diseases, and corporeal wants. Not so, remember, the virtues without which you can never be a good nurse, or a skilful housewife—patience and tenderness, order and benevolence.

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOL-EDUCATION.

As this book is designed, my young friends, to give you hints on general subjects relative to your

self-education, I intended to have omitted entirely the topic of school-education, as out of the sphere of my remarks. But a few suggestions, on this subject, will not be superfluous to those who may not be blessed with discreet and competent teachers.

We hope the day is not far distant when every young person in the United States will be taught to read, write, and spell. Even now, almost every native of the Eastern States can read, write, and spell. But how do they read? Few with such understanding of what they read, such distinctness of articulation, and correctness of intonation, as to make their reading a benefit and pleasure to their hearers. We seldom hear good reading from the pulpit, and yet good reading is all but an indispensable accomplishment to a preacher. How precious is a good reader in a family circle! one who can take up a paper or book, and read so impressively as to awaken the attention of the younger members of the family, and so clearly as to make those hear, without a painful effort, whose hearing is dulled. Good reading is an elegant accomplishment, as well as one of the *must-haves* of education.

Some lavish, my young friends, a vast deal of time and money to learn to play on the piano, and yet is not good reading, an attainment costing nothing but attention and practice, worth more? I think so, though I would gladly hear the sound of vocal and instrumental music rise from every dwelling in our land.

Good writing, (chirography,) is less rare than good reading, but far from universal. Bear in mind, in learning to write, that the two important things to be attained are, to write legibly, and to write rapidly, and these may certainly be acquired by practice and attention. You have only carefully to imitate a good model. Flourishes are in bad taste, difficult to acquire, and we believe discountenanced by good teachers. Neatness is important to a good writer, not only neatness in the handwriting, but in preparing your paper, preserving it from soiling, and in folding and directing a letter or a note.

"I do not know who that note came from," said a lady to me as I was reading one, "but I know it came from a wellbred person."

"Why?"

"Because it is neatly written, folded, directed, and sealed, and none but wellbred persons do these things as they should be."

The note was from a young girl, a domestic in a friend's family. The girl had had no extraordinary advantages. She had been taught to write, and she had observed how notes were folded, directed, and sealed by wellbred persons. This little note proved two important things—first, that any one with attention and perseverance may write a good hand; and secondly, that good-breeding is not necessarily confined to any condition of life.

We have more than once heard ladies say, with great self-complacency, that none but a lady could

fold and direct a letter well. We hope that such invidious distinctions are passing away.

A good handwriting may enable a woman to get her living; and whatever enlarges the bounds of women's employments, is most desirable. Writing is far better paid than sewing. We have known a widow nearly support herself and two children in the city of New York by copying for lawyers. She wrote a *rapid and legible hand.*

Some winters since, there was a heavy extra job of copying to be done at one of the government offices in Washington. President Jackson ordered it to be given to those among certain needy women who could write well. Fortunate were they, in that severe and suffering winter, who were found to have a good handwriting.

Bad spelling is a sure indication of an imperfect education, and it is so general, that we recently heard it lamented publicly by a superintendent of public schools. Surely the natives of our northern States should feel it to be a disgrace to spell incorrectly. If you can read, *attention* will make you a good speller.

Arithmetic is justly considered a *must-have* in education.

We have heard several intelligent men of sound judgement say, that they considered a knowledge of arithmetic the most important knowledge to be obtained from books. This study has been so simplified, and rendered so agreeable by improved books, that I believe, my young friends, it is no longer among your dreaded tasks.

But is arithmetic as thoroughly and practically learned as it should be? are girls qualified to keep their own accounts?—to keep the family accounts? Do they understand book-keeping? If women were well accomplished in arithmetic, many avenues to employments would be opened that are now shut against them. Arithmetic has a tendency to strengthen the mind, and to inspire a love of order and accuracy, and thus aids women where they are most defective. If, my young friends, you could now realize, that on your perseverance in this study may depend your power to regulate the expenses of your families,—to administer on your husbands' estates, or to acquire a livelihood, would you let the present opportunity pass, to verify the old adage, by first feeling the worth of it when you feel the want of it?

An historian tells us, that so late as the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the nobles of France knew only so much of geography as they learned by travelling from place to place. Now, every little schoolgirl among you, with her books, charts, maps, and globes, makes acquaintance with all the known parts of the earth.

As to the other studies pursued at schools, general advice would be useless. You will be governed by your parents and teachers, your individual characters, tastes, and opportunities.

As a general rule, it would be absurd for a child, who goes to school but three months in the year, to study Latin and rhetoric, and take lessons in drawing; but if you have a constant and keen de-

sire, and a talent for these studies, you should, I think, pursue them,—you will make your own opportunities.

Bear it in mind, that it is more important *how* you study, than *what* you study.

I will give you the examples of three school-girls I have known intimately, and you shall judge which was likely to profit most by her school-education.

Julia Willet is the daughter of a rich merchant, in one of our large cities. She has been for five years at a celebrated school in that city, and has been the most distinguished scholar in the school. Every week she has worn home medals enough to make a Catholic's rosary, for she has had masters for every hour, and done the best task for each master. But for what has she learned the lessons? To get the medals. To be called, not to be, the first in the school. Her parents are ignorant persons; they know nothing of her pursuits. They never talk with her about them. They exclaim, with rapturous countenances, "Julia has all the medals again this week!" and tell their friends with a triumph they cannot conceal, that "Julia is the first scholar at Madame B.'s school!"

Meanwhile, Julia Willet's mind is no more enriched or improved, than the mill is by the grist it turns out. Those are enriched who work the mill. She does not examine, compare, and apply her knowledge. It is like immense quantities of water accumulated in a reservoir, of no use there, but the same water, if properly dis-

tributed and applied, would manifest its lifegiving principle in the production of fruits and flowers.

Agnes Crawford is one of a very few privileged girls who compose what is called a family-school in the country, conducted by a competent instructress. Agnes is indisposed to the labor of study, and unhappily, being an only child, this indisposition has been cherished by indulgence at home. Never had a child better opportunities of improvement. Health, time, books, and the most judicious and kindest of teachers, and, Heaven's gift, good faculties. But, unhappily, she is possessed with the idea that school is one long task to be gone through, and then done with for ever. At every new study proposed, she has a regular crying fit, and declares "she will write home to mother and know if she has *got* to learn this." When she gets over the fretting and misery of the beginning of a task, she goes on well, and briskly, for here her natural neglected faculties come to her aid; but, alas! the knowledge for which she has no relish, is forgotten as soon as acquired. At the end of the term, she has been seen to throw the last book in her hand through the open window, and half across the garden, exclaiming, "Joy! joy! we have done with books!"

Emma Austen is another girl at the same school, a day-scholar. She is the eldest daughter of a widow in reduced circumstances, who lives about two miles from the village. Mrs. Austen is anxious to have Emma qualified to be an instructress, but has no means to pay for expensive teaching.

Agnes's teacher, sympathizing with the widow's anxieties and troubles, (for, like the poor woman who excited Scott's compassion, she has been all her life "a struggler,") proposed to take Emma into her school, on condition she should keep the schoolroom in order, and perform certain other trifling services. O, how faithfully and cheerfully they were performed! for Emma felt that she could not do enough to express her sense of the value of Mrs. ———'s instruction. Every morning, Emma rose with the dawn, in order to lighten her mother's household labors before leaving her for the day. Then, with her luncheon-basket in one hand, and her books in the other, she trudged her two miles to school, her cheek blooming, and her eye sparkling with health and the consciousness of duty well done. She was always ready at the opening of the school, to enter on her studies, her attention fixed, and her faculties awake; and with such a cheering sense of the power and the happiness resulting from the acquisition of knowledge, that what was a heavy task to some of her schoolfellows, seemed but a spur to her. Her language was always—"O, thank you! Mrs. ———, for letting me begin this study; I have longed to"—and, "If you think I can study French without interfering with my other studies, I shall be so glad; for mother and I both want that I should make the most of my school-privileges."

In the evening, at home, Emma communicated to a young brother and sister as many of her acquisitions as were adapted to them. Her long

walk over the hills prevented any mischievous effects from this application. Her mind and body were both in a most healthy state, and both growing to their full possible stature.

Emma Austen was six months in this school. If, at the end of the school-education of these three girls, you had asked Julia Willet to give you some account of the kings of England, she would have told you their names from the Heptarchy down to George the Fourth—their ages, the periods of their accession to the throne, and their deaths. Agnes Crawford would have told you she had learned all this, but she had forgotten it; and she would probably add, she "did not see what good it would do any body to know it!"

Emma, though she might possibly have forgotten here and there one of the do-nothing kings—have dropped a link in the chain—yet could tell you what king did most to crush the liberties of the people, and who most to promote them; who extended furthest the geographical limits of his dominions, and who made the most generous efforts for the happiness of his subjects; in whose reign the arts most flourished, and in whose they were most depressed: and, in short, she would prove that her mind had worked, and was enriched by its labor.

Now it is manifest that Emma Austen's external helps were inferior to Julia Willet's or Agnes Crawford's. Her faculties, if superior to Julia's certainly were not to Agnes's. Was it not, then the temper she brought to her studies, the *mo*

force she put upon them, that gave her her great advantage over her schoolmates?

It is the world *within*—the world which you can modify and regulate, that makes your character and destiny—and not the impassive world *without*.

I wish, my young friends, you would think over this matter—that you would for yourselves observe your acquaintance, note their opportunities and their pursuits, and the dispositions they have carried to those pursuits, and I think you would come to my conclusion—that the self-educating girl has her improvement; even in school-learning, much more in her own hands than she had supposed—that it will be in vain that the light of knowledge is shining from east to west—and every wind from heaven blowing teachers to her service, unless the windows of her mind are thrown open to that light, and her heart given to the teaching of the teachers.

CHAPTER V.

HEALTH A "TALENT."

WHAT is health, my young friends? I reply, in the words of another, "Health is that which makes your pillow easy, and your sleep refreshing, that revives your strength with the rising sun, and makes you cheerful at the light of another day; it is that which fills up the hollow and uneven places

of your carcass, and makes your body plump and comely; it is that which dresses you up in Nature's richest attire, and adorns your face with her choicest colors; it is that which makes exercise a sport, and the walking abroad the enjoyment of your liberty."

God has so fitly framed our bodies, and adapted them, that health is natural to them. Diseases have been introduced, and are perpetuated by a violation of God's laws. Health is, by common consent, the first of earthly blessings; it should be considered a *duty*. You must study the laws on which it depends, and obey them.

Has it ever occurred to you, my young friends, that you a have three-fold nature, physical, moral, and intellectual, and that on the condition of your physical being, depends mainly your moral and intellectual? "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," a healthy mind in a healthy body, was esteemed by the ancients the greatest blessing. This truth being proclaimed so long ago, is it not strange that we have not better learned, before this time, to secure, by all pains and care, the healthy body? Perhaps you are a little skeptical. You do not believe that the powers of your mind, the evenness of your temper, and the kindness of your disposition, depend, in any sense, on the state of your body. I appeal, then, to your own observation and experience.

Have you never asked, "Mother, what does make the baby so cross to-day?" and been answered, "She is not well, dear?"

Your father, usually cheerful and the charm of his social home, is silent and irritable. "What is the matter, father?" you ask, and are answered, "I have a headache, my dinner did not agree with me."

You are at school. The lessons that were easy, yesterday, puzzle you, to-day. You confound the names of towns and rivers in your geography, or get your head into a snarl over a sum in your arithmetic. You pettishly refuse a schoolmate a favor, that at another time you would have granted most kindly; and all this, because you have a cold, or have over eaten, and do not feel well. You perceive, then, that your mind, and your feelings, your moral and intellectual nature, are affected by the state of your health.

Providence has put into your own hands the means of health. It was too precious a boon to be trusted to any one's keeping but your own, and remember! the gift involves a solemn responsibility. Health will be counted among those talents for the use of which you are to answer to God. It is, then, surely one of the *must-haves*, and one of your first duties is to study the laws that govern it—this is, *physical education*.

It is a solemn truth, and one, my young friends, that should be familiar to you, that, *for the most part*, we bring the sicknesses we suffer upon ourselves. If not the effect of our own sin, or imprudence, they are traceable to the neglect or ignorance of the guardians of our youth, or, they are entailed on us by our parents. They, perhaps,

received them from their parents. They were sent by Providence, and sent as the penalty for the violation of his laws.

Take, for example, a young girl bred delicately in town, shut up in a nursery, in her childhood—in a boarding-school through her youth;—never accustomed either to air, or exercise, two things that the *law* of God makes essential to health. She marries, her strength is inadequate to the demands upon it. Her beauty fades early. She languishes through the hard offices of giving birth to children, suckling, and watching over them, and dies early; and her acquaintance lamentingly exclaim, "What a strange Providence, that a mother should be taken in the midst of life from her children!" Was it Providence? No. Providence had assigned her threescore years and ten, a term long enough to rear her children, and to see her children's children; but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course, she lost it.

A father, too, is cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen, and eminent in his profession. A general buzz rises on every side, of "What a striking Providence." This man has been in the habit of studying half the night, of passing his days in his office, and in the courts, of eating luxurious dinners, and drinking various wines. He has, every day, violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off? The evil rarely ends here. The diseases of the father are often transmitted;

and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children.

It has been customary, in some of our cities, for young ladies to walk in thin shoes, and delicate stockings, in midwinter. A healthy, blooming young girl, thus dressed, in violation of Heaven's laws, pays the penalty—a checked circulation, cold, fever, and death. "What a sad Providence!" exclaim her friends. Was it Providence, or her own folly?

A beautiful young bride goes, night after night, to the parties made in honor of her marriage. She has a little sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement, but she must wear her neck and arms bare, for who ever saw a bride in a close evening dress? She is seized with inflammation of the lungs, and dies before her bridal days are over. "What a Providence!" exclaims the world, "cut off in the midst of happiness and hope!" Alas! did she not cut the thread of life, herself?

A girl in the country, exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly with the idea that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her, or should she charge it on her vanity, and avoid the folly in future?

Look, my young friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating, or drinking, or in study, or business; by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, &c., and all is quietly im-

puted to Providence! Is there not impiety as well as ignorance in this?

We repeat it. Diseases are the consequences of the violation of God's laws. Were the physical laws strictly observed, from generation to generation, there would be an end of the frightful diseases that cut short life, and of the long maladies that make life a torment or a trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful machine, the body, this "goodly temple," would gradually decay, and men would die, as a few now do die, as if falling to sleep.

I cannot close this chapter, my dear young friends, without begging you to observe how the evil effects of our own sins are tempered to us by the benevolence of the Deity. Truly, "He pitieth us as a Father pitieth his children!" Much spiritual good may be, and often is extracted from bodily suffering. In our sicknesses we may acquire fortitude, patience, humility, and thankfulness. In the sicknesses of others, we learn self-sacrifice, compassion, and forbearance.

But who doubts that health is better than sickness? Study then, my young friends, the laws on which it depends, and obey them.

CHAPTER VI.

CARE OF THE SKIN.

You know, my young friends, that wholesome food, temperance, and exercise, are important to health. You know, also, that pure air and cleanliness are conducive to health. To realize that they are indispensable to it, you must know something of the functions of the skin.

* The skin is, first, an exhalant (or carrier-off) of waste matter from the system. Secondly, a joint regulator of the heat of the body. Thirdly, an agent of absorption. And fourthly, it is the seat of sensation and touch. You know that the skin perspires, and that a checked perspiration causes colds, consumptions, unnumbered diseases, and death. But perhaps, you do not know that the body, in its ordinary state, gives out a large quantity of waste materials, by what is called insensible perspiration, and so called, because the

* For the physiological facts and illustrations, in this and the following chapters, in relation to health, I am indebted to Dr. Andrew Combe's work, called 'The Principles of Physiology, applied to the Preservation of Health,' &c.—An admirable book, which is already introduced into many of our schools, and which we earnestly wish *every* young person in our land would read and study. Dr. Combe is, indeed, a benefactor. He is the means of preserving to many the health and smiles of youth, and even of restoring light to the dim eye, and color to the faded cheek.

exhalation goes off in the form of vapor, invisible to the eye. This insensible perspiration is a process of great importance to health.

The average of waste matter exhaled from a man's body in twenty-four hours, is, according to the lowest estimate, twenty-two ounces. This does not include that which forms sweat.

You will perceive, at once, why checked perspiration is injurious to health, when you know that the twenty-two ounces of useless and hurtful matter accumulates in the body, or is carried off in some way that disturbs its regularity. The weakest part of the system, whichever it is, the lungs, the bowels, or the nerves, is the first to suffer from a check of perspiration.

Burns and scalds, even when they do not cover more than one eighth of the skin, produce death. This is because so much of the skin is rendered incapable of action, and the matter that should have passed off by it, is thrown upon some internal organ, and causes inflammation.

The skin is a chief regulator of the body. In polar regions, and in the torrid zone, under every variety of circumstances, the human body retains nearly the same temperature, however different that of the air may be, by which the body is surrounded. By this power of adaptation, man can enjoy life in a temperature sufficiently cold to freeze mercury, and can sustain, for a time, heat sufficient to bake meat. The chief agents in this wonderful adaptation of man to his external situation, are the skin and the lungs ; and in both, the

power is intimately connected with the condition of their exhalations—that is, with their healthiness.

Absorption is an important function of the skin; it is carried on by means of *absorbent vessels*, which are exceedingly small and numerous. By its instrumentality, substances placed in contact with the skin, are taken up and carried into the general circulation. In vaccination, a small quantity of cowpock matter is inserted under the cuticle on the true skin, and there left. In a short time, it is taken into the system by the absorbent vessels. In the same manner mercurial preparations, rubbed on the skin, are absorbed.

A moist state of the atmosphere is favorable to absorption, that is, to taking in through the skin; and this is the reason why moist air and night air is so unwholesome, particularly in an unhealthy situation, where intermittent fever or any other disease prevails.

When the perspiration is brought to the surface of the skin, and confined there by *want of cleanliness*, or any other cause, there is reason to believe, that what should have been removed, is again absorbed, and acts on the system as a poison of greater or less power, producing fevers, inflammation, and even death itself. The skin is the seat of *sensation*. Every part of the skin is provided with filaments from the nerves of sensation, in order that we may become immediately sensible of the presence and action of external bodies.

Without the nerves, we should not know when

to protect ourselves from the cold, or when to avoid heat. A person whose nerves had lost their sensibility, accidentally put one of his feet into boiling water, and was not aware of the heat till, on taking it out, he saw it was covered with a blister!

Any one, who reflects on the structure and uses of the skin, will, at once, perceive the immense importance of keeping it in a healthy condition.

It appears from the London bills of mortality, that between a fourth and a fifth of all the infants baptized, die within the two first years of their lives. This cannot be a part of the Creator's plan—it is not so with the lower animals. It arises from the poverty, the ignorance, or the neglect, of those who have the care of infancy.

If an infant is exposed to cold air, without flannel or warm covering, the blood circulating on the surface of the body is driven in, and produces bowel complaint, croup, or convulsions.

Parents, tender, but still ignorant, run into the opposite extreme. They keep the child in a hot room, and heap coverings upon it. This produces too great perspiration, and in this state, colds are taken.

The *insensible perspiration* being composed of a large quantity of water, and of various salts and animal matter, a portion of which adheres to the skin—*the removal of this by washing, is an indispensable condition of health.*

If this is faithfully attended to, it will prevent

the appearance of cutaneous, and other diseases, common in infancy. *Daily washing is necessary*, and a frequent change of clothing; and every thing in the shape of dress ought to be loose and easy, to favor free circulation of the blood, and to allow the perspiration to pass off, instead of being confined to the clothes and absorbed by them; for, if thus held in contact with the skin, it will cause irritation.

The necessary effect of deficient circulation, which is indicated by cold hands and feet, is to throw too much blood inwards. In this case, the evil is increased by insufficient clothing, till disease is produced, and the health lost, *and never to be regained.*

Young persons, who exercise by violently running and playing, are most in danger from sudden changes of temperature. Sedentary persons, those who sit for many successive hours at their studies, sewing, &c., are most in danger from continued chillness of the surface, cold feet, &c.

The evil does not stop at the uncomfortable sensation; a foundation is laying of tubercles at the lungs, which do not show themselves till they are incurable.

You have learned, my young friends, that it is essential to your health to preserve your skin in a healthy state, and you will now consider patiently the means necessary to this end. The first in importance has been mentioned, but it cannot be too often recurred to. This is *bathing* or *washing* in pure water. You have already learned,

that, when the saline and animal elements, left by perspiration, are not removed, they obstruct the pores and irritate the skin; and that the accumulated material often returns to the body as a poison. If you rub yourselves with a flesh-brush, or a coarse dry towel, daily, you will be surprised at the quantity of dry skin it brings off.

The warm, tepid, cold, or shower bath, as a means of preserving health, ought to be in as common use as a change of apparel.

We hope the day will come, when a house will not be considered comfortable without a bathing room, and when every town will have bathing establishments gratis, for the poorest inhabitant. As yet, unhappily, baths are rare luxuries.

But all have the means of *washing*, pure water, and a plenty of it; and with a sponge, and basin of water, a thorough ablution may be performed. A rough, and rather coarse towel, is a useful auxiliary in such ablutions. Few of those who have resolution to keep up the action of the skin, and to avoid exciting causes, will ever suffer from cold, sore throat, or similar complaints. "If one tenth of the persevering attention and labor, bestowed to so much purpose in rubbing down and currying the skins of horses, were bestowed by the human race in keeping *themselves* in good condition; and a little attention were paid to diet and clothing, colds, nervous diseases, and stomach complaints, would cease to form so large an item in the catalogue of human miseries."

It may cost trouble to obtain, for each of the family, the privacy necessary for thorough ablutions; but it can be obtained, morning or evening, and it is worth all the trouble it costs.

It takes time, but it also saves time. If twenty minutes in each twenty-four hours are expended in washing and rubbing the skin, and if this really makes you feel stronger and more cheerful during the day, and if it is a means of preserving you from years of ill health and debility, does it not save your time?

If bathing in perfectly cold water causes chillness, tepid water should be used, especially in the autumn, winter, and spring.

It is hurtful to remain too long in a bath, and also to bathe before breakfast, or immediately after eating.

If you will be persuaded to try this thorough ablution for three months, you will never discontinue it. You will feel it to be one of the *must-haves*, and you will rather dispense with any embellishment of your dress, than with this office, that makes your person worthy of its clean apparel.

The necessity of keeping the skin clean, was understood as early as the time of Moses. His laws made bathing a religious observance. The Hindoos hold the waters of the Ganges to be sacred, and bathing in that river is with them an act of worship. Christians should receive water as a sacred gift of God, and, by using it in the promotion of health, obey His law. Use it, then,

my dear young friends, "daily and freely," and you will soon find, that to obey is to enjoy.

Warm and sufficient clothing is essential to preserve the skin in a healthy condition. You must wear flannel next your skin, and all over your person. The advantage of this, particularly in a climate where the changes are frequent and sudden, is obvious.

Flannel has a rough and uneven, though a soft, surface. It keeps up a gentle rubbing against the skin, which assists the action of the vessels and nerves, and preserves them in health. Do not wait till winter has set in. *It is during the changes from heat to cold, in autumn, that flannel is most necessary.*

A captain in the British navy, who had been with his ship for two years, amid the icebergs on the coast of Labrador, was suddenly ordered to the West Indies. He thus passed from one extreme to the other of climate. He ordered flannel waistcoats and drawers for all his men, and lest, in their impatience at the heat, they should throw them off, he had them daily examined, to be sure they were worn. He returned to England without the loss of a single man! Other ships of war, that anchored about him, lost from twenty to fifty, each.

This was probably not owing entirely to the flannel. A captain so attentive to the laws of health, in one particular, would be attentive to exercise, diet, &c. Was the mortality that prevailed in the other ships a dispensation of Provi-

dence, or was it caused by a violation of God's laws ?

You have learned that exhalations from the skin are constant and extensive. This must suggest to you the necessity of frequently changing and airing your clothes, so as to free them from every impurity. It is an excellent plan to have in wear two sets of flannel—each being worn and aired on alternate days.

Instead of making your bed the moment you are out of it, and while the bedclothes are filled with exhalations from your body, throw them over the back of a chair, shake up your mattrass, (we trust none of our young friends sleep upon feathers,) and open your windows.

If you would convince yourselves of the importance and refreshment of this, shut your room close, go into the fresh air, and then return to it, and you will at once perceive the odor of the bed to be disagreeable.

Where many persons sleep in one room, and cleanliness is not observed, fevers and death follow.

Pure air, (which is only to be obtained by perfect ventilation,) is essential to the healthiness of the skin, as well as the other parts of the system. You know that the skin takes in disease by absorption, and that diseases are floating in impure air.

You must guard against tight dressing. From the tightness with which female dress is made to fit on the upper part of the body, not only is the

insensible perspiration hurtfully confined, but that free play between the dress and the skin, which is so beneficial in gently stimulating the latter, is prevented.

If you take care of the skin, a great duty is done; but this is not *all* that health requires. In the next chapter, we will consider the benefit of *exercise*.

CHAPTER VII.

EXERCISE.

I HAVE only space, my young friends, to state to you some facts, for which I am indebted to Dr. Combe, in relation to the dependence of the body on exercise for health. The little knowledge I communicate will, I trust, awaken your curiosity to study his excellent works on health.

You have heard it said, a hundred times, and perhaps without giving much heed to it, that man was constituted for a life of activity. If you will study the structure of the human frame, you will understand this proposition, and understanding, you will believe it, and possibly, act in conformity to your belief.

In effecting voluntary motion, we have in operation, first, the brain or organ of the mind, as the source of the will; secondly, the nerves which

convey the intimation of the will to the muscles; and thirdly, the muscles by whose contractile power the motion is produced.

The *muscles* are those distinct bundles of fleshy fibres which are found in animals, immediately on removing the skin and subjacent parts. The turning of the eye, the chewing of the food, every motion of the finger, every movement of the body, is performed by the muscles.

The proper growth and health of the muscles depends on their exercise. The active exercise of the muscles is highly conducive to the well-being of many other important functions. By muscular contraction, the blood is gently assisted in its course through the smaller vessels, and more distant parts of the body, and its undue acmulation in the internal organs is prevented. The important processes of digestion, respiration, accretion, absorption, and nutrition, are promoted, and the health of the whole body immediately influenced. The mind itself is exhilarated or depressed, by the proper or improper use of muscular exercise. If all this depends upon exercise, it is of no slight importance to regulate it!

An agreeable mental stimulus to the muscles is important, that is to say, the action of a pleasing emotion of the mind upon the nerves which convey the intimation of the will to the muscles.

You will, perhaps, better understand me, if I give you some examples of mental stimulus. A mother takes a walk with her little boy; they

move at a regular, slow pace. When a mile from home, he becomes languid, complains of fatigue, frets, and then cries. His mother breaks a branch from a tree, strips off the leaves, calls it a horse, and gives him a twig for a whip. He goes scampering off upon it, laughing and shouting, as if there were no such thing in the world as fatigue. The mother has applied a *mental stimulus*.

Lucy has a room to sweep. From indulgence in indolent habits, every exertion has become painful to her. She has hardly been out of her chair all day, but she exclaims, "O! how I detest sweeping—it tires me so." Lucy lacks the mental stimulus.

Sarah comes in from nutting. She has been half the day on her feet, but when she sees her pale mother sweeping the room, "O, mother," she exclaims, "pray let me do it;" and she does it without effort or pain. Mental stimulus, or perhaps we should say, *heart* stimulus, made her insensible to the previous fatigue.

There is a story of an eastern king, who was suffering disease, the consequence of indolence and indulgence. His physician gave him a racket, and told him the medicine was concealed in the handle, and that it would pass into his body through the palms of his hands, when he had got into a perspiration with playing. The king exercised with it every day, and was cured.

"So important," says Dr. Combe, "is nerv-

ous (or mental) stimulus, that instances have occurred of strong mental emotions having instantaneously given life and vigor to paralytic limbs. This has happened in cases of shipwrecks, fires, and sea-fights."

Nature connects pleasure with exercise. See young animals at their gambols, and listen to the child shouting at his play. Nature bids them do so, and grown people should not interfere with their obedience to Nature; for, in this sense, Nature is but another name for God.

If it be important to its due effect, that exercise should be pleasurable, let me beg of you, my young friends, who have active employments at home, to carry into them a cheerful disposition, and then they will do good to body and mind.

"The natural consequences," says Dr. Combe, "of the confinement of girls in a boarding-school, of their scanty exercise, and their exercise being only of their legs, of their being laced in stays, are debility of body, curvature of the spine, diminished tone of all the animal and vital functions, and general ill-health; and yet, while the aws of Nature are set at defiance, we wonder t the prevalence of female deformity and disase!" This deformity may not be apparent a common eye, but it is real, and certainly pairs the health, and, sooner or later, destroys e.

A distinguished physician who visited a board--school containing forty girls, says, "that there

was not one of them who had been there two years, that was not, more or less, *crooked*." By crooked, he means, a curvature of the spine, which cannot consist with health.

Intelligent physicians have given accounts of many schools in Great Britain, where there was no play-ground, where no *romping* or *noise* was allowed; or, in other words, no *real play* exercise or relaxation. A great proportion of the children became permanently diseased, many with scrofula, an *incurable* malady. The teachers and governors of these schools may have meant well, and sinned from ignorance.

Such fatal mistakes are, I fear, not confined to the boarding-schools of Great Britain. A dress-maker in extensive business in the city of New York, once said to me, "Can you tell me the reason why every young lady that comes to me to have a dress made, is deformed?" "Deformed!" "Yes, one shoulderblade projects more than the other. My children are not so, nor the children of other poor people."

This deformity was, undoubtedly, the consequence of a mode of life, which involved the privation of necessary exercise.

The young women in our city boarding-school have the exercise of dancing lessons. This better than nothing, but not much, if the lesson taken in a whalebone prison, and in a heated roo with a hundred other girls. Perhaps, too, in f weather, they walk in a funereal procession a fixed hour, marshalled along the sidewalk

their teachers This is little like the exercise that Nature prompts, the running, jumping, and shouting. But surely, running, jumping, and shouting, would be shocking improprieties in a city-street? What, then, is the alternative? Either do not send the girl to the boarding-school, or send the boarding-school to the country.

If a boarding-school life is hurtful, what is to be said of shutting children up in a factory, from eight to ten and twelve hours in a day? Surely, in our favored land, where food and clothes are so easily procured, parents should not thus deprive their children of their natural rights; nor would they if they understood the structure and wants of the human frame.

In the preceding chapter, the importance of warm clothing was insisted on; but, do not fall into the error of endeavoring to get warmth from clothing alone; for, in this way, the body is weakened, the surface relaxed, and there is a constant sensation of chillness, and a liability to injury from the slightest exposure. *Exercise* is indispensable to health.

It will be particularly agreeable to some of my young friends to know, that Dr. Combe insists that "they ought not to be confined for many successive hours to their studies and books, but that their employments should be varied and interrupted by proper intervals of cheerful and exhilarating exercise, such as is derived from social, active games."

Active sports, as a means of exercise, are greatly superior to merely measured movements.

I have been told, that the benevolent Spurzheim produced a great reform in Boston, by persuading the mothers to permit their daughters to drive their hoops up and down their beautiful Mall, instead of taking a formal walk there.

Young children, if in health, will exercise at any rate; but girls, from eleven to fourteen, and so on through life, will sometimes insist that they do not feel so well for a walk! Study the structure of your frames, and you will not again commit the folly of maintaining an impossibility.

But, to feel the better for your walk, or any other exercise, it must be taken in proper time and quantity. If you are in health, you may exercise with benefit at any time, except immediately after a full meal, or when exhausted by a long fast. A walk or ride, before breakfast, will exhilarate a person in health, but will exhaust an invalid, and spoil the pleasure of the whole day.

The best time for exercise, for those who do not get it from their employments, is in the forenoon, from three to five hours after a moderate meal. It should, if possible, be taken in the open air. It should be of a nature to occupy the mind as well as the body.

When you know that exertion awaits you immediately after eating, you should take a very moderate meal. In travelling in a stagecoach, or on a rail-road, where your regular meals are interrupted, and little repose is allowed, this precaution is invaluable.

Persons lose half the benefit of that grand

renovator, travelling, by mistaking weariness and exhaustion for hunger, and giving the stomach work to do when it requires rest.

Dr. Combe says, "I observed this when travelling as an invalid on rather low diet, and was surprised to find myself less fatigued at the end of seventy-two hours, than I had been, when in health and living fully, with half the journey. I have heard the same remark made by others, also, from experience."

"It is the custom in schools, and in many families, to take the children out, at the close of day, when there is not light enough to do any thing in the house." This is mistaken economy. "In the first place, exercise once a day is insufficient for the young, and the air is then loaded with moisture, colder, and more unhealthy than at any other time, and the absence of the beneficial stimulus of the solar light, diminishes the invigorating influence of exercise."

If you select the forenoon for your exercise, and you lose it, you may find another hour before night. It is far better to encounter rain, with India rubbers and an umbrella, (those blessed defences !) than to remain in-doors all day.

Different kinds of exercise suit different persons. Some of you may have a local infirmity that incapacitates you for walking. You can then resort to riding. Horseback exercise is exciting to the spirits. "Active sports," says our friend, Dr. Combe, "are infinitely preferable to dull, uninteresting walks." Dr. Combe must

allude to walks in the city. Why should a *walk in the country* ever be dull and uninteresting, because objectless? To say nothing of a berrying party in a delicious summer's afternoon, or a nutting frolic in a fresh autumnal day; you may have some errand to do, some friend to call upon, some sick person to bless with at least a kind look, some visit of love or mercy to pay. And if you have not these, you may wander through a wood, or force your way through the tangled shrubbery that fringes some dismal swamp, to snatch the flowers that are hidden there. Or you may mount a hill to see valley, mountain, and lakes, glow in the parting rays of the sun. Need a walk be dull and uninteresting?

Dancing is a cheerful and useful exercise; but in heated rooms, and at late hours, does more harm than good. Gymnastic and Callisthenic exercises, are of great advantage, *if adapted in kind and extent to the constitution of the individual.* Shuttlecock, jumping the rope, and the play called the graces, are healthful exercises. Reading aloud, and recitation, are strengthening muscular exercises. The great Cuvier believed that he saved himself from consumption by this exercise. Active domestic occupations are healthful, these bring into exercise body and mind—and heart too.

One of my friends suggested to a lady, who complained of wanting an object in walking, various modes of exciting and agreeable exercise, and concluded with saying, (he is a man of sci-

ence,) "when you walk in winter, take a thermometer, find your springs, and try their temperature."

Gardening is a most healthful, delightful, and profitable exercise. If young persons would leave their pillows early in the summer's morning, where they are wasting strength and spirits, and work fairly for an hour or two, what weedy deserts would bloom with fruits and flowers!—what perennial roses would open on pale cheeks!

You, my young friends, who are so happy as to *live* in the country, who walk to school in all weathers, whose duty it is to assist your mothers in their active domestic labors, learn to estimate these great advantages, and to make the most of them. You feel life and health in every limb, your eyes are sparkling, and your cheeks are glowing. To preserve this, and the vigor of mind, and cheerfulness of temper, that result from strength of body, you must keep up your exercise after childhood, or you will become like some other country girls, who have foregone all their natural advantages, and shutting themselves up from week to week, are pale and sickly, and wear plasters, and take pills and mixtures, and in every painful mode, pay the penalty of breaking Nature's laws.

I have seen beautiful specimens of health in cities, thanks to sound original constitutions, and to judicious and *virtuous* care. But to the pale, delicate, drooping, and *deformed* city-bred girl, we would say, repair, as far, and as fast as you can, the injustice that has been done you by the igno-

rance of those that had the care of your childhood. Within this fashionable, delicate, (for delicate in this relation, read *weak*,) body of yours, lies some hidden and loathsome disease, that time will develope, unless you take the prescribed means to prevent it. Do not be satisfied with dawdling down Broadway, or Chestnut, or Washington street, or any other thronged promenade, in a fine day, but go into the open air, resolutely and daily, in all weathers, and you will make your lives what Providence intended they should be, a blessing to yourselves and others.

CHAPTER VIII.

PURE AIR AND VENTILATION.

It would require a volume, my young friends, to treat the subject of health scientifically and thoroughly. All that I can do is, with the aid of Dr. Combe, to awaken your minds, to give you a few hints on points where I suppose you to be most ignorant, and to set you on a way that you can pursue without my aid.

Few persons of mature years, act as if they knew that fresh and pure air is essential to health. Churches, court-houses, halls of legislation, and even schoolhouses, are still constructed, in these days of improved science, without any sufficient preparation for ventilation. You must

take the matter into your own hands, my young friends—pure air is a *must-have*.

That you may be, in some degree, qualified to regulate this matter yourself, be kind enough to read attentively what follows:

Atmospheric air, the air we breathe, consists of 78 parts of nitrogen gas, 21 of oxygen, and 1 of fixed air. When the air is expelled from the lungs, it is greatly altered. The quantity of nitrogen remains the same. Eight per cent. of the oxygen has been consumed, and replaced by an equal quantity of carbonic acid gas. In addition to these changes, the expired air is loaded with moisture. While these changes were produced, the blood which flowed into the lungs from the veins, of a dark color, and unfit for the support of life, assumed a florid hue, and acquired the power of supporting life.

All physiologists agree, that air is fit or unfit for respiration, in exact proportion as its oxygen approaches or differs from that contained in the pure air. This being true, every child may perceive the importance of a due supply of fresh air, wherever there are living beings.

It appears, that in the space of one minute, no less than three hundred cubic inches of air are required for the respiration of one person, so that in the course of an hour, one pair of lungs will vitiate the air by the subtraction of no less than 1440 cubic inches of oxygen, and the addition of an equal number of carbonic acid.

The effect of breathing this vitiated air may

inspiration, we consume a certain portion of it, and at every expiration send out what is unfit to be breathed, knows, that at the end of a certain time, the room should be supplied with fresh air.

Do not say you never perceived the want of it. Do you never get up in the morning with a headache, or a faintness at the stomach, when you have eaten nothing to disturb your stomach, but have slept in a close room?

Did you never feel at school a "*dreadful headache*," that went off soon after getting into the fresh air? Did you never, when doing your best to attend to your lessons, feel a weariness and sleepiness that you could not shake off till you felt the fresh air? Did you never, on returning to your schoolroom in the afternoon, perceive the air to be disagreeable? Did you never see delicate ladies led fainting out of a full church, and revive as soon as they breathed the fresh air?

Did you never hear persons complain of headaches and bad feelings the day following their attendance on a meeting or a lecture? Did you never, on going from the fresh air into a close room where two or three persons had slept, perceive the air to be positively bad?

If persons will go on, from day to day, and year to year, exposing themselves to unhealthy influences, they must not wonder when the lungs, impaired by the poison that has been taken into them, show disease, nor when they are added to the multitude going down to the grave prematurely, not cut off by Providence, but by their own igno-

rance of their frames and the laws that govern them. We have heard of schoolmasters, (blessings on their heads!) who, at the end of each hour, turned the children into the open air, and opened every window in the schoolroom. We have heard of others, who never opened their windows from fall to spring!

Every child, ten years old, may be made to realize the importance of pure air. If she does, she will open her window *winter* and summer, in the morning, and throw open her bed. If she sleeps in a room that has no open chimney, and no proper means of ventilation, she will sleep with her door open. She will not, voluntarily, remain in a full schoolroom for three or four successive hours, where no fresh air is admitted.

When this girl of ten years grows to womanhood, and becomes a mother, and the mistress of a family, she will secure in her own little kingdom, *pure air*, that prime necessity of life, which God has provided, in unmeasured quantity, for all his creatures, but which they, by ignorance and neglect, stint in quantity and corrupt in quality.

We cannot apologize to our young friends for appropriating so much of their book to the subject of health, since on that depends their strength, usefulness, cheerfulness, and beauty. But we must apologize for omitting the great subject of diet. We have omitted it, because we believe

its relations to health are better understood, than those of the topics which we have selected. We, therefore, merely briefly admonish them to be temperate in eating. Intemperance in drinking, we say it with pride and gratitude, is almost unknown among American females.

Avoid eating between meals, a too common practice with our young people. Eat *very* sparingly of cake, pastry, sweetmeats, pickles, and confectionary. Avoid bad bread, and *cooking* butter, as you would declared enemies. Do not touch *greasy* soups and hashes, and meats drenched in oiled butter. Attentively observe what agrees with you, and resolutely reject what does not. If you will do this, it will be better for you than reading all the books extant on dietetics.*

CHAPTER IX.

HOUSEWIFERY.

I TRUST, my young friends, that whether poor or rich, there is not one among you, who will not class a practical knowledge of domestic economy, among the *must-haves* of American females.

Nor, whatever your station is, should you la-

* In the foregoing chapters on health, I have quoted entire passages from Dr. Combe, without marks of quotation, trusting to my frequent references to him, to absolve me from the charge of any intention of appropriating his wellknown property.

ment this, as some unwisely do. The necessity that drives a lady occasionally into her kitchen, and acquaints her with the humble offices of domestic life, has a wholesome effect. It harmonizes with the general tendencies of our political institutions. It helps to draw closer the ties of social existence—to bind the rich and the poor together.

It has been truly said, that in aristocratic governments "the poor is not the fellow of the rich." They live in different spheres. In our country, the lady in the drawingroom must know, for occasionally she must partake the thoughts, feelings, and sufferings of the domestic in the kitchen.

And the self-respecting, intelligent American domestic knows, there are exemptions and advantages in her condition, which her employer has not. She sees, that in an elevated station, there are extended responsibilities, and increased liabilities to suffering, and she learns to be content in her cheerful, though narrow sphere.

The changeableness of our condition is another reason, and one usually urged, for a woman's acquainting herself with domestic affairs. But, surely, it is an offence against your common sense, to urge upon you, what is so evidently a *must-have*. Women in the highest stations, are made unhappy by the want of it. They are dependent on ill-trained domestics, their houses are ill-kept, their husbands are displeased, and their children uncomfortable, and, too late, they learn that the knowledge of domestic affairs, which a little girl

insensibly acquires in her humble home, is worth all the accomplishments they *half* acquired at boarding-schools.

And if this knowledge is indispensable to the woman of fortune, who can purchase aid on the right and the left, what must it be to the woman, who must herself make up the whole sum of the domestic prosperity and comfort of her household?

As housewifery is, then, your vocation, my young friends, I should be glad, if I could place it in a light that would increase your respect for it. Consider, then, how many faculties and qualities it brings into play—how it may employ your minds, and improve your hearts.

The science of domestic economy or housewifery, requires intelligence, judgement, firmness, and order. It demands energy, diligence, neatness, and frugality. It is graced by generosity, disinterestedness, and cheerfulness.

It has been truly said, "that in a thoroughly enlightened community, no useful office will be considered degrading, nor will any be considered incompatible with the exercise of the higher faculties of the mind."

The philanthropic rule for governments and large societies, is, to "produce the greatest happiness to the greatest number." A woman, in her little realm, makes all happy, from her husband down to the stranger within her gates, and even further, down to the faithful dog and useful cat, who, in due time, receive their portion from her provident kindness.

Examples are better than precepts. I know a woman, who, if it were fitting an American, (which I think it is not,) might boast of high birth, whose refined manners fit her for intercourse with the best of any land, who is gifted, and cultivated, and has the resources of an easy fortune. But, these will not always avail her. She lives in the country. Her year's supply of pork would be mangled by a half-bred butcher, did she not (as she does) stand by him and direct him how to put it up, what bits to lay aside for sausages, what for smoking, what to pack down, &c. &c. If she chance to have incompetent domestics, she, herself, prepares the pickle for the hams, the staple of a country summer-table. If one of her women is ill, and she cannot obtain a substitute, she does not overburden the other with the work of the disqualified one, but herself kneads the bread, sweeps, and irons. No office, essential to the comfort of her family, is omitted, because she does not know how to do it, or thinks it, (as we have heard some of our own domestics say, in their own cases,) "degrading" to do it. No useful office, my young friends, can be degrading.

Do not imagine this lady is a mere housewife. You might see her fifty times, without ever hearing her allude to her household affairs. If you were to visit her, you might find her entertaining with graceful hospitality, the best society in the country; and if you listened to her conversation, you would hardly believe she found time for any thing but the reading that enriched it. And yet the

most intimate associates of this, your countrywoman, would find it difficult to name a duty she omits.

I could point you to another woman, one of the most intellectual in our country, and one of its distinguished writers, who, when her husband builds him a house, superintends the joiners and carpenters, and, from a certain amount of money, gets the greatest possible product of elegance and convenience of every sort; who is at the head of several ably-conducted benevolent societies; and who understands the details of housewifery thoroughly, so that her home is truly the abode of comfort, and the fountain of an ever-flowing hospitality. With such women for our boast, my dear girls, we will not envy the fine ladies, and *femmes litteraires*, (*merely* literary women,) of other countries.

I know young women, too, who are the ornaments of our drawingrooms, who are good musicians, who read German, Italian, and French; and, what is better and rarer, are well versed in the literature of their own language, who can, and *do*, if need be, perform well all the domestic services of a household.

Such young girls are, we confess, rare birds. They are the daughters of women who understand their duties as American mothers. These are facts, not fancies. We could multiply them on the right and the left, but we have adduced enough to prove to you, that there is no incompatibility between the practice of domestic economy, and higher pursuits.

Nature has apprenticed you to your mothers, but if they, unfortunately, from any cause, are disqualified for the task assigned them, take the matter into your own hands—enter on this branch of your self-education with resolution and cheerfulness, and enjoy with modesty the results, which others surely will with gratitude.

If, my young friends, I have succeeded in raising your estimate of domestic economy, you will be willing to go a little more into detail with me. You will not wish to be absolved from the duty of learning to perform domestic services; a duty that involves so much happiness.

It is a good old saying, that "whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well." Harriet does not seem to think so. Some derangement in Mrs. Ames's domestic establishment, made it necessary for her daughter Harriet, a girl of sixteen, to sweep a room, or the room must remain unswept. Harriet took the broom, which, for any good she did with it, she might as well have held by one end as the other—the dirt flew every way but out of the room, and after toiling till you must have pitied her, she burst into tears, and threw down the broom, saying, "I always did hate sweeping—it is the hardest work that ever was invented."

"You would not find it so, Harriet," said an observer, "if you knew how to do it."

"I do not wish to know how—and I never mean to learn."

Her friend took the broom quietly, and swept the room perfectly, without effort or bustle.

Harriet was astonished. Her friend was a person who had no occasion to sweep her own rooms. Harriet expressed her surprise. "I learned," said her friend, "when I was young, to sweep well, and what is once well learned, you know, is never forgotten. And I assure you, the ability to sweep with neatness and despatch, has many a time stood me in good stead. I seldom get a new chambermaid, but I have to give her some instruction in sweeping. It is one of the domestic arts that belongs to our vocation."

Harriet's opinions were rectified. Sweeping no longer appeared to her the vulgar, *horrid* business she had deemed it. Like a good and rational girl, she set about learning it. Beginning late, and having some natural awkwardness to overcome, it cost her much trouble, but she persevered and achieved the art, and now she never takes a broom in her hand without a peculiar pleasure, a feeling of self-conquest, and a consciousness of power; and the ornament in her room, which she regards with the most complacency, is a pretty pencil sketch of a lady sweeping with a Shaker broom, designed as a trophy by her friend.

The wife of a mechanic, a most laborious woman, in a certain village, was seized with a fever. She had but one child, a girl nineteen years old. Her parents are amiable, but rather weak-minded people. Their ambition has been to make their daughter a *lady!* and, unfortunately, they consid-

ered exemption from labor as one of the qualifications, and the patient, loving, hard-working mother drudged from morning till night, while Adeline was at school studying French, learning Latin, and painting on velvet, &c. &c. If the skies but threatened rain, her father fetched her from school in his little wagon. If the night were but crispy cold, her mother warmed her bed, so that what with study, sitting, and codling of all sorts, Adeline grew up a pale, delicate, spiritless creature.

As I said, Adeline's mother fell sick, and, for the rest of my story, I quote from a bustling, kind-hearted maiden, who had just returned from a visit to her, and whose expressions were more forcible than elegant.

In reply to the inquiry, "How did you find Mrs. Brown?" she said, "Why, just comfortably sick, but in such a muss!—Mrs. Cutler," the clergyman's wife, "was mixing a batch of bread."

"Mrs. Cutler! where was Adeline?"

"Adeline! why, she is of no more use than that flounce on your gown. She is like a piece of cracked china, just fit to be set up for show. I do not mean to say but what Adeline is a pretty* girl, but what kind of use in the world is a girl that cannot make a loaf of bread; nor, as to that matter, do any thing else that is necessary? She was crying. I felt sorry for her; for, after all, it is not her fault that she is such a poor piece of furniture!"

* *Pretty*, in our country phrase, means *pleasing*.

Adeline's was an uncommon, but not a singular case. The girls of our farmers' and mechanics' wives, are generally well educated in domestic affairs; but, occasionally, from imbecility in the mother, but far oftener from mistaken views, there are lamentable exceptions.

Knowledge is power. A woman's practical knowledge of domestic affairs, may be a capital which will yield a certain income. For instance, "Do you understand clear-starching?" said a lady to a girl she was engaging as a housemaid—"No, ma'am." "I am sorry for that," replied the employer, "for, if you did, I would gladly give you seven, instead of six dollars a month."

A very good person was extremely anxious to get an advantageous place which was vacant in a certain family. She applied for, but did not obtain it; and because, though she had many important requisites, she was a poor ironer.

It is not, my dear friends, those only who have their living to get, that should know how to iron, and clear-starch. Some foreign traveller reports, that "*American ladies* must be prepared occasionally to do their own ironing, and clear-starching."

CHAPTER X.

BAD COOKING, ETC.

HAS it ever occurred to you, my young friends, that a part of the imperfection in the health of our people is attributable to improper food, or ill-prepared food?

Providence has given to our land, beyond any other, the means of health. In all the Northern and Western States we have a *temperate climate.*

Abundance we have every where, so that sufficient food may be spread on every table in the land.

We have a *good government and laws*, so that all, being sure of their rights, can enjoy on those great subjects that tranquillity of mind that ministers to health.

We enjoy a *general and sufficient equality*, so that there is not pride and oppression on the one hand, and abjectness and excuse for envy on the other—bad passions that poison the very fountains of health.

We have a prevailing necessity of *occupation*, that essential element of health, and a general tendency to prosperity, so that there is no fear of starvation, nor rational apprehension of poverty, to check the healthful current of the blood. These moral causes have quite as much to do with the health of educated thinking people, as physical causes.

Whence, then, while the bright spirit of Health is enthroned on our hills, and her fresh breezes sweep through our valleys, come the pallid, sallow cheeks, the languid movements, the dejected aspect, the sickly tone of voice, the frightful and often-recurring diseases among us?

No doubt, an immense amount of ill-health, proceeds from the intemperate drinking of ardent spirits, and various wines, and from excessive indulgence in luxurious food. But these causes do not come within the sphere of your domestic economy, my young friends; and, for the present, we would confine your attention to those that do.

The feeble mothers brought up on cakes, pies, and sweetmeats, and *living in-doors*, transmit to their children, the fatal inheritance of impaired constitutions.

More evils, than ever were fabled of Pandora's box, are sent abroad into the land by bad cooks. We cannot blame the careless, ignorant slave of our Southern country, nor the scarcely less ignorant menial from foreign lands. How should they understand an art that requires the constant exercise of judgement and skill? Cooking is women's work. It should be thoroughly understood by the wives and daughters of our farmers, lawyers, mechanics, merchants, ministers, manufacturers, and doctors.

Lay it to heart, my young friends, none of you are too high, and none too low, to regulate the process of domestic cooking.

Let us begin with the staff of life. Most fami-

lies have within their reach the finest of flour, which is, and is often spoken of in Scripture as, a peculiar blessing of Heaven.

In large towns, good bread can be had from the baker. In the country, in farmers' houses, where the wife and her daughters are operatives, the bread is generally excellent; but, in how many families, is heavy and sour bread not an unfrequent curse! If the mothers realized that every batch of sour, heavy, or unbaked bread, was impairing the health of their families, pimpling the fair skins of their daughters, and irritating the tempers of their children, would they not feel that making good bread was a moral obligation?—I had almost said, a religious duty?

There is a law among the Arabs, that permits a man to divorce any of the four wives allowed him, who does not make good bread. Take care, my young friends, to instruct yourselves so well in this simple and precious art, that if such a law were adopted among our statutes, you might defy it.

It is so simple, that we have heard many a housewife, in answer to the question, "What is necessary to secure good bread?" reply, "Nothing but attention." Ah! *attention!* that secret of success in every art, and every science—attention! which has produced the master-pieces of sculpture and painting, and revealed the law of gravity, makes our good bread, and cooks in perfection our mutton chops!!

In great towns, the wealthy can send to market and procure tender meats, and well-made health-

ful butter; but how fares it with those who are not wealthy, who are compelled to buy the poorer meats, and to content themselves with bad butter? How fares it with the people, in the wide-spread country, where there are no markets?

If it were generally understood that bad butter was pernicious to health; and felt, that to violate the laws of health, was a sin, bad butter would not be used, and our women would feel it a disgrace to make bad butter. If you study cooking in relation to health, you will not only avoid the common practice of keeping what is called "cooking butter," (that is, rancid butter,) to work into your vegetables, and put on to your steaks, &c., but you will not impair the healthiness of these viands, by mixing with them, save in almost imperceptible quantities, even good butter.

But it is asked, must meat be served dry, without a particle of gravy? Alas! it must be confessed, that this in our country parts is the sad alternative. The old adage says, "The Lord sends meats, but the devil sends cooks." This does not hold quite good with us. The beneficent designs of Providence are sadly frustrated by the farmers, venders of meat, and butchers, those whose business it is to select and prepare the animals for food.

Tough meats are put into the women's hands, and here, my young friends, your art must come in, in some degree to obviate the danger arising from swallowing food, that can neither be masticated nor digested. I have heard a good woman

ay to her guests, when she saw that chewing the eat she had served for them, was an impossible chievement—"I was afraid the beef would not e tender, for it was not cold when I put it on the pit!" If this same beef, (none of the best, we onfess,) had been kept for a few days, it would ave become tender and tolerably healthful, instead of generating dyspepsy and ill-temper!

It is a common custom, to cook the meat as comes reeking from the butcher's hands. It is profound secret from our womankind, that meat ecomes tender by keeping! To select the best ieces of meat, requires judgement; to provide or a week beforehand, requires forethought, experience, and calculation. To avoid loss from ne capricious fluctuations of weather, requires ttention and ingenuity.* So you perceive, my oung friends, that every department of housekeeping, may be dignified by the exercise of ntellect and conscience.

The mischief does not end with the tough diners. They are accompanied with certain unwholesome condiments and compensations, such s pickles and pies, the paste being solid as a rick-bat, and made of *cooking* butter, sometimes f *old* lard. They should be served on those lacards, which set forth the virtues of "Antiyspeptic pills," "The Constitution!" "Branreth's pills," and the "Extract of Wa-a-hoo!"

* I saw last summer, suspended from the branches of a tree, its of beef enveloped in old gauze veils. This was the conivance of an ingenious housewife, who had no ice-house.

The dinner either leaves an aching void, or uncomfortable sensations, for which the consolations of the tea-table are sought. My heart smites me, as if I were guilty of ingratitude, in writing one word against this evening meal. Visions of tea-tables, spread with a snow-white cloth, where sits the bountiful mistress dispensing her fresh biscuits, and hot griddle-cakes, her piles of cookies and gingerbread, her loaves of rich cake, her smoked beef, and old cheese, and new cheese, and various preserves, fill me with recollections of hospitalities, "pleasing yet mournful to the soul!"

"If it were not for to-morrow morning!" exclaimed Byron, while speaking of some luxurious indulgence. "To-morrow morning," with its headaches, and various discontents, will come after these delicious teas, and then we reflect that the cheerful social spirit, which made their delight, might have equally presided over a table, to which none but healthful viands were admitted. Fortunate will you be, my young friends, if you are not afterwards haunted by the ghosts of these cakes and sweetmeats, sallow cheeks, sour breaths, and decaying teeth.*

To you we look for a reform. Give but half

* Locke, in his work on education, in concluding some remarks on the unwholesomeness of sweetmeats, says, "It is one of the most inconvenient ways of expense, that vanity has yet found out, and *so I leave them to the ladies.*" The world has made some progress, since Mr. Locke's time. The ladies are no longer to be treated as children, and turned off with the rejected follies of the men.

the time that has been devoted to concocting pastry, cakes, and sweetmeats, to the unappreciable arts of making good bread and butter, and securing tender and well-cooked meats, and you will be rewarded by prolonged bloom on the cheek, sound teeth, sparkling eyes, and elastic steps beyond the period of childhood. And who can calculate or enumerate the intellectual and moral benefits that accompany these outward physical signs?

CHAPTER XI.

CONTRASTS.

NEATNESS and order are the very elements of domestic comfort. Without them, the most richly furnished house is disgusting, and with them the humblest tenement—an old, small, and half-furnished dwelling, is attractive.

Will you, my young friends, go with me to two houses, a short distance from a certain lovely village? They are separated by a small orchard. They are both placed low down on the declivity of a gently sloping hill, with gardens behind them, a little enclosure in front, and a by-road, nearly grass grown, intervening between them, and a bit of meadow that borders the river, which slowly wanders away through the richest and loveliest grounds in our country.

This gate is swinging open; so we will first go

n here. Hold up your dresses, we must go round hrough the grass, for "the boys," (as Mrs. Doolittle calls her scape-graces,) have left the wheelbarrow in the path.

"Good morning, Mrs. Doolittle. You are an enviable woman, with this river, and these beautiful meadows, always before your eyes."

"Oh! ma'am, I never look out of doors. Walk n, ladies. I 'm afraid you can 't find a place fit to sit down. I 'm somehow behindhand, this morning. I have got dreadful uneasy feelings in my head, and side, and back, and all over. I never enjoy but poor health, you know, ma'am." Meanwhile, she has tossed on a cap over her tangled, linty hair, and is "sweeping up," and I have declined a seat, and taken my stand in the doorway, where, besides indulging my prejudice in favor of pure air, I can survey both rooms. "Jefferson," continues Mrs. Doolittle, "has not been well, and Cicero is complaining, and Anny Matildy caught her foot in a rip of her frock, and fell down stairs last night. I, and my children, are dreadful apt to meet with accidents, besides being sickly. Now there 's Mrs. James, my next neighbor, never meets with any trouble, and her children are always healthy; but some people are born, as it were, with silver spoons in their mouths. should not be so at sixes and sevens, if I was s well off as some folks."

Even this slovenly, shiftless, and most thoroughly *uneducated* woman, is ashamed of her disleredness. I never saw an American woman

so low as not to be mortified by an exposure of her slovenly housekeeping. While Mrs. Doolittle is making her lamentations, let us see what she calls being at "sixes and sevens."

There are two apartments and a loft. One is a bedroom, the other is used for all domestic purposes. It is obvious, that with a husband and four children, Dame Doolittle could only maintain neatness by industry, and the most exact habits. She, poor woman, has neither.

The walls are stained and daubed by the children's dirty hands, and the plaster is picked out in sundry places, and crumbling away. The summer's sunbeams, shining there so gladly on that little meadow, are beating through the dirty panes of the bedroom window, and quickening into life and activity myriads of flies. The bed, covered by a filthy quilt, is *spread up*, but not so as to conceal the dirty sheet (there is but one!) and the pillow cases. The bedtick is ripped, and the feathers are scattered over the room. The trundle bed is half out. Its straw bed is ripped too, and the boys seem to have been amusing themselves with drawing out the straw, and have left their bedclothes in such a tangle, that it would seem that wild horses, instead of young mortals, had been there.

Half way between the bed and window, stands a bureau, hacked by the boys' penknives. The drawers are half open, a string hanging out of one, and the end of something out of another, and clean and dirty clothes *stirred* in together.

On the bureau is a book, that, from its size, I infer, is a Bible. The covers and title-page are gone. Beside it, are two japanned lamps stained with oil, and the wick of one pendent over the bureau.

It is the month of flowers; and Nature, too strong even for Mrs. Doolittle, has induced her to pick a bunch of peonies which she has placed in a broken black earthen teapot on the bureau. Miss "Anny Matildy," in spite of her recent lameness, has clambered into a chair beside the bureau, and is pouring the water out of the spout of the teapot, and drawing figures with her finger; geometrical, for aught I know, for they look to me very strange and incomprehensible. Her *education* is going on.

If, my young friends, you are not too much disgusted to proceed, let us take a survey of the outer room. In one corner, there is an unmade bed—an unmade bed in a room where cooking and eating are to be done! There are two tables; one is minus a leg, but supported by a stick. The other is reserved for eating; but what lessons must the children be learning, who take their meals from that stained, uncleanable table?

Between the tables, is a projecting cupboard, with doors, or rather, with one, hanging by a single hinge. The other door has long since disappeared. Mrs. Doolittle *guesses* "the boys hooked it to put on their sleds last winter." Tin and earthenware, knives and spoons, are huddled on to the shelves without order; clean and dirty plates, side by side. Here a broken mug with

, and there a teacup with molasses, both
flies buzzing around, or floating (poor navi-
:s!) on their surfaces. The sugar-bowl is
vered, and the impress of the children's fin-
is on the sugar. On the lower shelf, there
broken earthen pan, with a motley mass of
food, consisting of pork, fresh meat, beans,
toes, and cabbage. Beside this frightful com-
id, is a plate with a daub of butter, in which
e or four luckless flies have been caught, and
le that, another with broken bread and bits of
se. There are no pans of milk, (as you some-
s see,) catching the floating dirt. You would
ly expect such productive property as a cow at-
ed to the Doolittle establishment; but, rather,
the children should be sent twice a day to beg
little skimmilk" of longsuffering neighbors.
are you explore the upper shelves of the cup-
d? There you will find a variety of roots
herbs, dried for *sickness*. You must guess
names, for they are all stuffed in together,
strings of dried apples, bits of dried pump-
broken saucers of mixed seeds, old phials of
icine, rolls of salve, a box of pills, *mixed* too,
nk of tobacco, a roll of patchwork, broken
s that never can be mended, and unsoldered
iat never will be!
ast your eye over the mantel-piece, covered
blackened, dog-eared books, a torn almanac,
ie, a snuff box, a bit of bread and butter, a
fine-toothed comb, and a half-eaten apple.
spare you an inventory of hoopless tubs, bot-

tomless chairs, and leaky pails, &c. &c., for I have detained you long enough, my young friends, upon this revolting picture, and I will only ask you to stay for its moral. You see all this destruction, discomfort, and unthrift, is imputable to Mrs. Doolittle. There is no extremity of poverty in her case. She is suffering the consequences of her bringing up under a mother, the prototype of herself; and Miss "Anny Matildy" bids fair to repeat the same scene to the next generation. No wonder Dame Doolittle is pursued by ill-luck. No wonder that her children are "dreadful sickly;" bred amidst filth, and impure air, and fed on such messes as we have seen in her cupboard.

But now for a contrast. Go with me to Mrs. James's, the Doolittles' "*lucky*" neighbor. Take care, and shut the gate behind you, girls, lest some damage should be done to Mrs. James's pretty yard. Ah, Lucy, how are you? Is this your work, planting these rose bushes and snowberries? and Oh! what a beautiful honeysuckle!"

"I take care of them," replied a bright little girl who was sitting, shelling early peas, under the shadow of a maple, which, growing outside the yard, threw a deep shadow over one angle of it, "my father planted them for me. You know the damask rose, ma'am? that is mother's. She had it planted there for ever ago, when I was a baby, and she sets almost as much by it as by Ellen and me." Ellen is her little sister, and is reciting her Sunday's lesson to Lucy. Their *education* is going on, too! "Good morning, Mrs. James."

"Good morning, ma'am; you 're looking for the scraper, ladies? there it is, and here is the mat."

"Thank you. You have every thing convenient, Mrs. James."

"Oh! do n't say a word, ma'am, there 's not much inside; but I tell our people, there 's nobody got a richer feast for the eyes out doors than we have; and when I open my door of a pleasant morning, and see the sun coming up over the east mountain, and shining on Old Monument, and look all round on the hills and meadows, it 's as reviving, ma'am, as scripture wine and oil."

"And I see you like to have pretty objects near you. Your little yard is as full of flowers as any garden bed."

"O! that 's Lucy's notion, ma'am, and her work too, and I do n't believe 'Squire Hall's daughter takes more comfort with all their fine furniture, than Lucy does with her flowers; and just look, ma'am, what a bed of strawberries she has in the garden—she does the whole to them! She carries a saucer full, every morning, to old Miss Smith, and a bunch of flowers. The old lady is partial to flowers. It is good for poor children to have something to give away—it makes them kind o' thoughtful, and fruit and flowers are remarkable handy things for presents."

Ah, my young friends, Mrs. James is teaching you good lessons; that the richest pleasures, the best luxuries of life, are within the reach of our poor,—Nature's storehouse of beauty, flowers and fruit, and the power of doing good.

"You are blessed in your children, Mrs. James."

"Yes, ma'am, I am; but I can't have every thing *just right*. It goes against me to see the girls' bed unmade." The bed in the adjoining room was uncovered. "Lucy has been reading a book about airing bedclothes, so hers are every morning paraded over those chairs out the back door. I was brought up to make my bed the moment I got out of it, and it 's hard learning an old dog new tricks; but I own Lucy's bed, when she gets into it, smells as sweet as fresh-washed linen. So I give up my feelings, for when children are willing to take pains for such a blessing as health, they ought to be humored."

I could not help remarking, that where every thing else was neat and orderly, an unmade bed, (when you knew why it was unmade,) was not an unsightly object. Under Lucy's bed is a trundle bed, (for there are two children, younger than herself, to be nested,) the bedclothes are neatly tucked in, and no lint or feathers any where observable.

There is a small looking-glass over the bureau. The drawers of the bureau are close shut, and now, as Mrs. James opens one of them, you can see how a little space is made the most of, by order and nice packing. On the bureau is a large, neatly covered Bible, which has been handled as if it were held, as indeed it is, most sacred. Opposite to it is a covered basket, containing clean combs and hair-brushes. Over the bureau are two shelves,

and if you draw aside the curtain before them, you will find food for the noblest appetite of man—books, evidently much used, but neatly kept. Below these, on the bureau, is an ornament, a little old-fashioned blue china flower-jar, (such as stood on the shelves of our grandmothers,) with roses and buds, from the damask bush under the window. What a sweet odor they diffuse through this well-kept room, where they are surrounded with the pure air Heaven designed their fragrant breath should mingle with! They would be worse than wasted at Dame Doolittle's!

I have often heard Mrs. James dwell fondly upon the history of that little china-jar. It was given to her mother by the wife of the captain of an Indiaman. Her mother was a child at the time, in the captain's family, and while he was absent on a voyage, she had adroitly extinguished a fire that one of his boys had carelessly communicated to the bedclothes. The china jar was her reward. How carefully it had been preserved! how many hairbreadth 'scapes it had had! how many blessed memories and fond associations hung around it! Those who rate possessions by their money-value, make false estimates. No vase of Sevres china ever gave half the pleasure to the purchasers that this little flower-jar does to my friend, Mrs. James. The poetry of life has its illustrations, under the humblest roof.

The daintiest lady in the land might like to take a nap on Lucy's bed, when she gets the freshened sheets spread upon it, and fall asleep to

dream of the china jar. She would be sure of not being tormented by "red rovers," those little pirates that are the disgrace and scourge of slovenly housewifes. Neither would she be disturbed by a glaring light; for though there is neither blind nor shutter to the window, there is a paper curtain, made almost impervious to the light, by a lining of old factory gingham. How much comfort may be produced by a cheap contrivance.

Now we will leave this little bedroom, which is whitewashed twice a year, scoured every week, and swept and dusted every day, and examine the principal apartment, which has to serve for kitchen, parlor, and bedroom.

Mrs. James has often told me, that her height of ambition was to get able to build an additional bedroom; and now, I see, the frame for it is going up. She has waited a long while, for the Jameses are too prudent to build till the money is earned to pay the expense. James, a most industrious man, is often laid by with a rheumatism he inherited from his mother. He has had his little homestead to pay for, and Mrs. James said it was all she could do, by taking in washing and sewing, te clothe her family, and buy her children school books.

But now the desideratum is to be obtained, ar I shall miss from its accustomed place, that we made bed, with its glossy, curious, patchwo quilt, and its coarse white linen, so well iron that it seems as if it could not be tumbled. M James has never been able to persuade herse

substitute the cheap cotton fabrics of the present day, for the ancient house-made linen, and, luckily, having an heir-loom of some twenty pairs of sheets, she has been able to indulge her prejudices.

We must open Mrs. James's cupboard, if we would examine it, for her boys, though as fond of play as the Doolittles, would as soon have burned up the house as taken off one of "mother's cupboard doors." Within this cupboard there is no china, and no silver, save half a dozen tea-spoons, and two table-spoons, but earthenware without crack or blemish, and tin as bright as hands can make it. The covers are on the molasses-pot and sugar-bowl, the stopper in the vinegar-cruet, the cheese, and every article of provisions covered. Every article has its assigned place, where, Mrs. James says, she can lay her hand on it as well in the dark as in the light. No time is given, in this orderly habitation, to that time-devouring occupation of *looking up things*.

If you explore Mrs. James's upper shelf, you will find a wooden box, marked "seeds"—another labelled "medicines," which, however, was only supplied with "burn-salve," "corn-plaster," and one or two common nostrums, for it is a favorite saying of Mrs. James, that "the doctor brings medicines, and medicines bring the doctor!"

She has rather a fondness, though, for some favorite prescriptions of her mother, which the old woman was wont to insist, with a blessing, always cured, and you will be sure to find in your inves-

tigations, papers of sage, elder-flowers, and boneset, neatly folded and labelled.

Next to the cupboard is a pine table, on which the meals are spread. Mrs. James cannot afford table-cloths every day, but who would miss them from that well-scoured, spotless table?

On a little shelf above this table is "mother's work-basket," containing every essential variety of sewing materials, the thread, and scissors, and needles, ever ready to take up the "stitch in time that saves nine," and the knitting-work to fill up the chasms made by the call of a neighbor, or any other casual interruption.

There is a painted table, on which the dishes are washed, for Mrs. James does not possess the convenience of a sink and drain. The table, however, bears no marks of the ignoble uses to which it is devoted. The moment the work is done, it is cleared and washed.

Two lamps, and two bright brass candlesticks (witnesses that little Lucy is an apt scholar in her mother's school, for they are her care,) are standing on the mantel-piece. "Father's best coat and the Sunday clothes of the family, are stowed in a large chest, which serves to eke out the scanty supply of chairs, there being only six of them, including "mother's rocking chair."

The most valuable appendage to the house is a shed, enclosed by rough boards, at the west end. Here is kept the milk of the cow, who may be called the foster-mother of the family. Into her bright cheeks and light hearts are her sweet

worked up! In this rude pantry, the milk is kept cool and safe from dust, and room is afforded for all the coarser articles of kitchen furniture, which Mrs. James would deem unsightly in her parlor-kitchen.

In Mrs. James's humble dwelling there is nothing superfluous, save (it may be) the china jar; and, we believe, nothing which (or its equivalent) may not be found in the poorest habitation of *native* Americans in our Northern States, to which our observation has been limited.

Now, I ask you, my young friends, if such an abode is not *made, by its mistress*, respectable and happy? Should you enter such a dwelling without a sentiment of veneration for the woman who, with these small means, produces so much good? If a person with *right feelings*, were to sit down to the well-prepared food served on Mrs. James's board, he would experience a higher pleasure than in partaking of all the luxuries heaped on the table of the great Astor House at New York.

And why? Because the pleasure of eating and drinking is a mere animal pleasure—we enjoy it in common with the whole animal creation. But the meal of this humble, happy home, is dignified by the evidences of the virtues of diligence, temperance, neatness, economy, and contentment.

Mrs. James has two sons; the eldest, William, is twelve years old; John is nine. William already earns his living, by working with a farmer,

in summer; both are kept at the district school all winter.

They will, probably, at no very distant day, emigrate to the West. They may become magistrates, possibly members of Congress; but, whatever their station may be, they will look back with grateful pride to their early home. The memory of their mother will be held sacred by them, and they will every day bless her for the virtues she cultivated, and the good habits she formed.

And my friend Lucy, in one of those rich western homes that are awaiting the children of the East, may repeat on a larger scale, and with wider beneficence, the economical virtues of her mother. She may even transport the *china jar* to the prairies of Illinois; and, like an enchanter's wand, it may recall the scenes of her dutiful childhood!

My young friends, thank God for your happy homes—and remember! it is "*women's work*" to make them happy.

CHAPTER XII.

HOME-SCHOOL.

FARMERS and mechanics constitute the mass of the American people. In the most highly-civilized countries of Europe, there is a

more learned, more highly-educated, and more accomplished, than any in America; but no where, in this world, is there a working class which can sustain a comparison with ours for intelligence, virtue, prosperity, and, in short, for all the means of happiness.

It is to the favored homes of this distinguished class that I now call your attention, my young friends, and ask you to observe how well, and yet insensibly, a girl may be educating in the art of domestic economy without suspending her school-education.

We have looked in upon our humblest homes, now let us survey our most favored. Mrs. Bond, a prosperous farmer's wife, is a little on the bright side of forty. She is intelligent, and is thoroughly educated for her condition. She has eight children. Her eldest boy is in college. Her eldest girl, Mary, is fourteen. What domestic business is she capable of learning?—What is she taught?

Mary Bond repairs and arranges her own clothes. She keeps her person thoroughly clean, and is, at all times, dressed neatly and suitably. Whatever else she has to do, her own room is kept in order. Her mother has taught her, betimes, that delicacy and self-respect require this—that if the room is ever so small, and the furniture ever so scanty, plain and old, order and neatness will make it comfortable, and give it a pleasing aspect.

Is there any thing more disgusting than the

apartment of a slattern, where there seems no place for any thing, and nothing in its place? I will not describe it, but if any of my readers have seen such a spectacle, I only ask them to recall the sensations it excited.

When Mary was eleven years old, her mother said to her, "I am going to make a change in your work. Instead of assisting Anna in the dairy, you are to set the tables. This involves great responsibility, my child, and requires that quality which you know I am constantly insisting upon, *attention*."

"Then, of all things, mother, do not give it to me to do, for you know I am naturally inattentive."

"For that very reason, my dear child, I give you a kind of work where you will constantly realize the inconvenience of your fault, and consequently will be incited to reform. Depend upon it, it is not the gifted people who finally are the superior characters, but those who have a firm, and ever-wakeful principle of improvement, who are on the alert to take advantage of every opportunity to make themselves wiser and better. You have this principle, Mary; and besides, you are affectionate, and cannot be willing that your father and I shall have the discomfort of a disorderly table."

"No, indeed, mother—not if I can help it—so please give me my directions, and I 'll do my best. I shall try your patience, mother, but that always holds out."

"I will describe to you, Mary, how things went on at poor aunt Livy's, where I lived a year, when I was a girl. When the tea hour approached, there was a regular dispute between Evelina, and Margarette-Anne, whose turn it was to set the table. That being settled, one would begin, say Evelina. She would drag out the table, and put up the leaves with a slam, and then select from two or three tumbled table-cloths, the one she '*guessed* mother meant.' Then the waiter was dashed on—not with the tea-furniture neatly arranged on it, for every article of that a separate journey was made to the pantry. The cups and saucers were brought in such a pile, there was an even chance they would tumble over before they reached the table. Then came jingling on the spoons, then a sugar-bowl, followed by a cream-pot, and so on, and so on; each time, the door was left open, particularly, if it happened to be any where between November and March. The first ten minutes at table you would hear outcries on every side, such as, 'Evelina, where is the slop-bowl—run and hunt it up, child—stop, take the sugar-bowl with you, there is no sugar in it,' —'You have forgotten the butter, Evelina,'— 'Mother, may n't Evelina get a knife for my place,—'And a fork for mine?'—'I wonder if there was ever any house but ours where there was *never* a knife for the butter!'—'Evelina, do see if you can find the water-pot,'—'Oh, dear!—there goes the molasses dripping on the cloth—I wish Evelina would remember the saucer under

the molasses-cup.' Such scenes were repeated every day, and as you may believe, Mary, there was very little social enjoyment at the meals. Be as quiet and as quick as you can—quietness graces all household offices, and, that which must be done three times a day, should be done with despatch; and, very stupid or shamefully inattentive must that person be, who cannot do well what is so often repeated. You know what is wanted at our meals. Take care and put every article in its right place, and there you will find it. One great advantage of order, is, that it enables you to go about your work calmly, and with full possession of your mind, which you will need as much as your hands."

Thus instructed, and warned by Evelina's example, Mary began. Her cups were glossy, her glasses clear, and her spoons bright, for they were all washed and wiped by her own neat hand. Her cloth was spread straight, and after the meal, refolded in the creases and replaced. She committed some blunders at first. She cut such a quantity of bread, that half of it was uneaten, and once or twice her father called her attention to an empty pepper-caster, or an unreplenished salt-cellar. After a little while, Mary applied to the table the convenient division of the *must-haves* and the *may-wants*, and on a side-table was placed a loaf of bread, an extra pitcher of milk, &c. &c., to replenish the table, if necessary, without the annoyance of opening and shutting doors.

How much does this foresight and order con-

tribute to the cheerfulness and good manners of the family table! perhaps, we may add, without exaggeration, to the health! as a writer on dietetics asserts, that a quiet and cheerful mind at meals, is essential to good digestion. However this may be, we are sure that without order and attention in the female department, the meal-time cannot be what it should be to the master of the family—his pleasant hour of rest and recreation. Observe, my young friends, there is not only a saving of expense and labor in Mary's mode of doing her work, but of what is infinitely more precious, time.

Mary Bond aids her mother in the care of the younger children. She washes them thoroughly, dresses them neatly, and keeps their hair as glossy and smooth as her own. She knows how to perform the odd services that are to be done in every family, and that girls of fourteen, and even much less, have the capacity to perform. She can clean silver and brass, in the best manner, and rub furniture, so that you can see your face in it.

Mary, at fourteen, can sweep and dust thoroughly, iron neatly, and clear-starch well enough for any lady in the land. She knows, as yet, very little of the culinary art, nothing, perhaps, besides making *good* tea and coffee, (which, by the way, half the grown-up people in the country cannot, or do not,) a pudding, biscuits, cake, or some *may-want* of that sort.

Mrs. Bond now advances her daughter's do-

mestic studies. The first family *must-have* is good bread. "I shall give the bread-making into your hands for a year to come, Mary," said her mother. "Few girls of your age have strength to knead a large batch of bread, but you have. It is a healthy exercise, so do not spare your strength. You must be watchful, see that the emptyings are fresh and lively, watch the rising, for that depends something on the weather, and *see* to the baking—the best dough may be spoiled in the baking. Give your attention to it, my child—you know what I always tell you—*attention* is every thing."

Mary began with a resolution never to fail, but, inexperienced as she was, for the first two or three months she did occasionally fail. She never was allowed that prevailing and pestilent excuse, "I have had *bad luck*." Sense and morals are involved in making good bread, "luck" not at all.

When Mary's father said to her quietly, "Your bread has given me a headache, my child," Mary felt almost as much compunction as if she had committed a sin. And when her father said, "Your bread is as good as your mother's, Mary!" Mary was happy.

At the end of a year, Mary was qualified, as to bread-making, to preside over a family.

"Where did you get your potatoes, Bond?" asked one of Mr. Bond's neighbors, who, chancing to dine with him, fixed his eyes on a dish of beautiful mealy potatoes. "You gave me the

seed-potatoes when we were planting last spring." "Is it possible," replied his friend; "this is of a piece with all Mrs. Bond's *luck* in cooking!" This time it was Mary's *luck*. Mrs. Bond never permitted that most important of all the vegetables, to be spoiled by bad cooking. Her potatoes were never under-done, nor water-soaked.

At the end of Mary's year's noviciate—that is, when she was fifteen—she could roast, broil, or boil, a bit of meat properly. She could make a wholesome soup—that rare compound; could prepare gravies that even a dyspeptic could look at, without shuddering; could draw butter without lumping it, or turning it to oil. We are afraid of taxing the credulity of our readers, but we are too proud of Mary to permit her to be shorn of her beams. We must then state, that she could *make* good butter. Yes, go through the whole process, from straining the milk, to putting on the stamp.

Mrs. Bond presented cooking to Mary's mind, not as an art to pamper the appetite, but to minister to health. "A wise and religious person," she said to her child, "will soon learn to relish that best which is known to be most conducive to health, simple and well-prepared food. We need not deny ourselves the good things that Heaven has provided for us, at least those need not, who have not ruined their stomachs with indulgence or bad food, stuffing with rich cake and sweetmeats, meats drenched in oiled butter, hot biscuits made with *old* lard, and vegetables infected with

cooking butter. God cannot have given us the delicate sense of taste, without designing that we should enjoy it; but let the enjoyment be subservient to health. Remember, my dear child, that without health, the mind and the heart cannot do the work God has given them to do."

We shall have further acquaintance with Mary Bond, but we would now ask our young friends, if there is any thing vulgar or "*degrading*" in domestic services as she performed them? Do they not receive dignity when the energies of the mind are devoted to them? when they are made heart-services by ministering to the happiness and prosperity of those we love?

A farmer's boy, accustomed, at home, to a neat table and well-conducted meal, will not in any way discredit himself, nor be abashed, or flurried, if he chance, in after-life, (as he well may,) to be the guest of the President of the United States. And without even knowing the rules of foreign etiquette, he will preside at his own table with self-respect and propriety.

And a girl, qualified by such a domestic education as Mary Bond's, will certainly carry to her own home, in whatever condition of life it be cast, the sources of true dignity, prosperity, and happiness, a *moral force*, that is to the moral world, what the steam-engine is to the physical.

CHAPTER XIII.

SINE QUA NON.

We have now, my young friends, to consider the domestic education of such of you as are the daughters of our rich merchants, successful professional men, or men of inherited fortune. If you are so fortunate as to live in the country, you will probably learn domestic economy from the necessity of your condition. Your opportunities of instruction may not be quite equal to Mary Bond's, but from the imperfections of our domestic service, from the incompetence of domestics, and the occasional impossibility of obtaining them—either the family-wheels must sometimes stand still, or you must put your shoulder to them.

This necessity, coming only occasionally, may seem a great hardship to you. You will have none of the facilities that Mary Bond has acquired from habit; and a half-day's ironing, sweeping, and arranging the bedrooms, laying the tables, and above all, kneading a batch of bread, will seem a Herculean labor to you.

But, if I have succeeded in placing your domestic education in the right light, and in infusing the right spirit, or rather, if your mothers have done this work before me, you will perform these occasional duties, not only with cheerfulness and

resolution, but in the spirit of zealous scholars, who are doing these tasks well, now, to qualify themselves for the future.

Depend upon it, that if you are totally ignorant of domestic affairs, you are nearly as unfit to be an American wife and mother, as if you were lame in both feet and hands.

But what shall we say to those unfortunate young persons, who, bred up in luxurious establishments in town, are cut off from all accidental and irresistible opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of domestic affairs? They are as ignorant of domestic processes, as is the lily, that neither spins nor weaves, of the modes by which it is more gorgeously arrayed than Solomon, in all his glory.

This ignorance is all but an inevitable misfortune. There is an intrinsic difficulty in the case. All the arrangements of a town-establishment, and all the arrangements of town life, presuppose that the *ladies* of the house are to do nothing.

Such ladies may be so fortunate as to secure competent, well-instructed, and faithful domestics, but such are rare birds in our land; and those to whose share they do not fall, must make up their account to having sometimes confusion and disorder in their establishments, to neglected children, and displeased husbands; to finding they have been imposed upon, or, what is far more painful, that they have been unjust to their domestics. How is this to be avoided? Only by an all-conquering sense of duty on the part of the parent, or

the combined sense and virtue of a *self-train-*
daughter.

To show the disastrous and mortifying conse-
nces of omitting this *must-have* of an Ameri-
girl's education, we publish extracts from the
r of an accomplished friend, who, after keep-
house, for twelve years, at New York, re-
ed, soon after a commercial crisis, to one of
Western States.

After describing the richness and exquisite beau-
f the country about her, and the change in her
and from extreme dejection to cheerfulness,
onsequence of the happy change in his pecu-
y prospects, she says, "but what does all this
l me? I am a miserable, mortified woman.
n't be alarmed by my language. I have not
broken any of the laws of the land, nor lost
husband's affections, though I am sure I de-
e to lose them; but read on and pity me. You
w, I determined to be virtuously economical,
brought but two servants with me. This was
er a reduction from my usual establishment of
; but our fortune was reduced, and I wished
onform to my husband's circumstances. Anne
to be my woman of all work, she was coun-
bred, and highly recommended; and the other,
e O'Brien, was to be my children's nurse.

We sent on Anne, some weeks before us, to
ack the furniture, and get the house in order,
when we arrived, in nice order it was; and
e had found time to do up a courtship, and the
day we arrived, she set off to be married to

a young farmer at the head of the river, telling me, very coolly, that she should think I 'might have expected as much—that all girls that came to the West, calculated to be married !'

"I submitted—I could do nothing else. Rose had been brought up to nursery-work, and was almost as ignorant as myself of all other household work, and besides, her hands were full, with my baby, who was cutting her eye-teeth.

"The first morning after our arrival, I determined to be energetic, and do my best to make my family comfortable till I could supply Anne's place, so I hurried on my dressing-gown, and went down to the kitchen to make the coffee. But how was it to be made ? I ran up to ask Rose. She had 'always seen it made in a grecque,' so had I, but we had none. I thought if I let it soak long enough in boiling water, it would be as good as if poured through a grecque. Accordingly, I soaked it, till I had every thing else ready. Anne had left some nice little trout all prepared to fry. I put them in a utensil that I knew was called a frying-pan, and there they dried away to a coal. In attempting to cut the bread, I cut my thumb; it has been ever since nearly useless to me !

"'What stuff is that ?' asked my husband, when I poured out the coffee. I burst into tears, and confessed my ignorance. 'You should have boiled it, my dear,' he said. The next morning I did boil it, but it was so thick, it could not be drunk. *How* to clarify it, none of us knew—we drink tea, for the present. I have my beds to make, my

rooms to sweep, and my tables to set, but I am well and strong, and should not mind it, (for I really feel the better for the exercise,) if I only knew how. Anne left us a large baking of bread. I looked forward, with dismay, to the time when that should be eaten up. We were reduced to the last loaf, and I begged my husband to ride over to the nearest neighbor's, (two miles,) and get me some leaven—for I knew that bread required leaven, though not how to make it, and unfortunately, my receipt-book was in a package of books not yet arrived.

"The good dame sent me some hard, bitter cakes, which she called 'turnpike emptyings.' How to apply them I did not know, but I grated them into my flour, and I rose in my own esteem: but, alas! my bread did not rise! You laugh, my dear friend; I laugh, too, sometimes; but I assure you, that I cry much oftener. All day, and all night, I waited for the dough to rise. In the morning, it was the same lump as when I mixed it. My husband suggested it might rise in the oven; this seemed to me a bright thought, and into the oven it went; but, alas! it came out even more solid than it went in. My children were actually crying for bread, and I had nothing better than a stone to give them. I went to my room. My beautiful Petrarca was lying on the table. I looked at it for a moment with a sort of loathing. I would gladly have given all my knowledge of Italian, of which I have felt proud, to know how to make bread! 'But,' said my conscience, 'you

might read Italian, and make bread, too. The time spent in getting half-a-dozen lessons, would have sufficed to acquaint you with this essential art.'

"Do you remember how we used to laugh at Uncle John, when he came down from the country, and would tell us that we did not know any thing? vainglorying, as we were, in being the first scholars in Madame C.'s school. 'Learn to make bread, girls,' he would say, 'the staff of life—learn to make bread.'

"'But I know how to make cake, uncle,' you replied. 'Fiddle-de-dee!' said uncle John, 'that is an easy matter—but learn to make bread. Did you ever hear, girls, the story of the Queen of France, who, when she was told her subjects wanted bread, asked why they did not give them cake?' 'I do not understand you, uncle,' said I. 'Perhaps not, but you may one of these days.' Poor Uncle John! it seemed to me his ghost was at my elbow while I was watching that bread. I could make cake,—so could Rose. I once made some on a wager, under the eye of my mother's pastry-cook, but of what use was cake when we wanted bread.

"To return to my story. While I was lamenting my good-for-nothingness, my husband came in, and asked if he should unpack my piano? 'No—no,' I cried, 'I never will touch my piano, again, till I know how to make bread. Get me a horse, if you love me, and let me ride over to that woman, and ask what she meant by sending me those detestable *turnpike* emptyings.' By the time I got

to Mrs. Gates's, my feelings were somewhat subdued; so that I asked, very meekly, for directions how to use the *turnpikes*.

"'Gracious me!' exclaimed the good woman, 'I thought you knew as much as that!' I blushingly confessed I did not, and she gave me the directions. I went home, kneaded up my bread, and that evening's meal on the nice light loaf of my own making, was, it seems to me, one of the happiest of my life.

"My greatest difficulty was overcome, but every day and hour I experience the evil of my ignorance. I have obtained a raw Irishwoman. She is strong and willing, but more ignorant than one of our savages. If I only knew how to direct, she could execute. Yesterday, my husband had some pork sent to him. I, without much reflection, expected it to come as from the market, all cut up and prepared; but, to my utter horror, the animals were whole. I am sure, the family, consisting of my husband, myself, Pat, our raw Irishman, Biddy and Rose, in joint council over the swine, were a group for Hogarth.

"Ah, my friend, 'you who live at home at ease,' little know the trials of *ladies* in the west. My husband had last week to go to Chicago, to meet some gentlemen from Philadelphia, on business. 'These shirts,' said he, showing me the linen done up, (undone, rather,) by Biddy, 'are too bad to go among civilized people. Could you contrive, my dear wife, to have one or two decently ironed for me?"

"I faintly answered, 'Yes.' Biddy is quite competent to washing, so I gave her my orders, and then asked Rose, as a particular favor, to iron the shirts. She replied, pettishly, that 'she could not do every thing;' and I, not accustomed, you know, to submit to any impertinence from my people, retorted sharply. The consequence was, that she fell to crying. 'If she could not plase me,' she said, 'she could lave me—it was Anne had invited her to come and live all the same as a sister with her, and sure that would be more plasing than living at service, and not giving satisfaction—there was no need of living a servant any way in a new country where there was room for all, and plenty.'

"I was terrified at the idea of her leaving me with the care of my children in addition to every thing else, so I choked down my griefs, and apologized, and soothed. Ah, my friend, it is one of the necessary and most mortifying effects of our domestic ignorance and imbecility, that they make us completely subservient to those we employ.

"I am wearying you, but I must write of what my hands and heart are full. I ironed the shirts myself, and—shall I confess it? I sprinkled them with my tears. What a labor it was! How often I thought of the weekly replenishing of my presses with clean clothes—I, never bestowing one thought on the labor they cost. My ironing turned out better than I hoped. I took infinite pains, you may be sure, and when I felt the glow of success, and my husband thanked me heartily, I fell

to a little moralizing, and came to the conclusion, that the humblest services may receive a certain dignity from the motives and feelings that attend them.

"The great domestic problem at present to be solved is, how I shall provide my family with soap. I have abundant materials left by the squatters on our place, but, though I have attended three courses of chemical lectures, I know no better than Biddy does how they should be combined; and she could as easily transmute lead to gold, as ashes and fat to soap.

"My prospects, however, are brightening. Mrs. Gates has promised to *lend* me her daughter, Louisa, for a month. She is to instruct Biddy and *me*. Louisa is what I now call an *accomplished girl*. Depend on it, the meaning of terms changes with our experience. At this moment, I would give all my accomplishments—all my knowledge of French, Italian, Grammar, and Music, for Louisa Gates's ability in household matters. You will say, perhaps, that I exaggerate their importance, owing to my present unfortunate position. Believe me, my friend, it can scarcely be exaggerated. A wife must be responsible for the domestic comfort of her husband and children. It is important to our concerns, that my husband should give all his time to his own department of business, but he is every day interrupted by some domestic necessity that I do not know how to supply, or some petty embarrassment that I cannot relieve. I feel that I am not a *help-meet* to

him. He has no home comforts. He is most kind and forbearing, and I am doing what can be done, at my age, to rectify the errors in my education.

"I shall not regret my miserable experience, if it induces you and some other of my dear friends in town, to think seriously on the subject. The result of such reflection, I am sure, will be, that it is essential to the wellbeing of your girls, that they be thoroughly instructed in domestic economy."

In justice to the writer of the above, I shall give a short extract from a letter written by her after a residence in "the west" of some four or five years.

"You, who were informed of all the domestic difficulties in which I was involved by my ignorance, when I first came, would be delighted now to see how comfortably I get on. I thought for some time it was impossible to have any domestic comfort in the west; but 'impossible,' if not, as Napoleon said, 'the adjective of fools,' is that of imbeciles. I was determined, as far as I could, to make my husband and children comfortable, and I resigned myself to being a household drudge for the rest of my life.

"Household work cannot, as some imagine, be done extempore, nor is there a royal road to domestic economy, any more than to any other art or science. I applied my strength, my mind, and my conscience, to the business. I often failed, but I learned from failure as well as from suc-

cess. Practice made that easy which at first seemed impossible. I can now despatch a bit of work in the time I at first consumed in sighing over it, and I often find my hands are performing their work like machinery, while my mind is wandering over earth, sea, and skies. What a wonder-worker is habit! When we cannot obtain domestics, we do not now suffer. Such occasions are, however, rare. We can get rough Irish or Germans, and I now know how to direct them, what to require of them, and where to assist them. They are well called '*hands*;' their employer must be '*head*' to them. And now, my dear friend, those branches of my education which, in my first despair, I thought utterly lost upon me, have assumed their right position, and household drudgery takes its subordinate place.

"When I know that the material wants of my family are provided for, I devote myself to the intellectual education of my children; and here, far away from schools and masters, I pour into their minds the knowledge I acquired in my youth.

"Conscious that I do not neglect their domestic education, I feel that I have a right to impart to them my accomplishments; and those accomplishments that, when I first came here, seemed to me a mockery, somewhat like an imperial robe to a wretch starving for bread, are now the solace and delight of my family. Surrounded as you are by all the luxuries of civilization, I will venture to say, that you can have no conception of the enjoyment of a piano in 'the west.' It is a social

blessing. I cannot believe that an Italian opera ever gave more genuine delight, than do our little family concerts. Kate plays duets with me on the piano, and my husband accompanies, with his flute, little Molly's guitar. Of course, my girls have no teacher but myself. You who can see every day fine pictures and engravings, can hardly imagine our excitement, when one of my girls has made an accurate sketch from nature, or copied a wild flower well. As to books, from the Bible, first and best, down to the last periodical which the blessed post brings us, you must be cut off from the civilized world, as we are, to know their full value. Think what it is, during our long days and evenings of unbroken leisure, to be in intimate communion with such spirits as Shakspeare, Milton, Dante, Petrarch, Fenelon, and Cervantes. How often do I bless the education which enabled me to make acquaintance with these authors, and to introduce my children to them.

"And now I feel the full value of my late domestic education, which enabled me to enjoy with a quiet conscience, the high and elegant pursuits for which my early instruction alone qualified me. This domestic knowledge, believe me, my dear friend, is the *sine qua non*."

CHAPTER XIV.

NURSING.

AMONG the *must-haves* of a woman's education, is a knowledge of the art of nursing. It is a woman's province, her duty, and her happiness, to minister to the sick. She may well be satisfied to leave to men the responsibility of choosing their governors, and making laws, and the glory of leading armies, when Providence has assigned to her, among her other important offices, such a ministry of mercy as relieving the diseased body, and soothing the distressed mind. Many physicians will tell you, my young friends, that good nursing cures more patients than medicine. All the kingdoms of nature are explored for medicines, and if the physician gives years to the study of his profession, you should certainly be willing to give your minds and hearts, your *attention* to that branch of your education, that qualifies you for an office which, sometimes, by the physician's concession, excels his.

The endurance of severe sickness is the best school to teach the art of nursing, but late may you acquire it at this cost! and, in the mean time, will you accept some hints that may be useful to you?

Every *good* doctor is a good nurse. Whenever sickness occurs in your family, listen to the

directions of the physician. Observe his mode of doing little offices for the patient, for example, how he arranges the pillows, dresses a blister, &c.

By observing, not only professed nurses, but your mothers and elderly friends, you will learn many little arts by which the sufferings of the sick are alleviated. One of these, *very simple*, you say, but nevertheless rarely *perfectly* done, is, making a bed well for a sick person.

Frequent *ventilation* or airing of the apartment of the sick, is of the first importance not only to the invalid, but also to the attendants. Contagious diseases are propagated soon, and fatally, in close and impure air. The air of a sick-room, unless frequently changed, is always unfavorable to the health of those that are well. Self-preservation therefore, as well as benevolence, should lead to constant attention to ventilation.

The impurity of the air in a sick-room is perceptible. To overcome it, it is common to burn vinegar, sugar, &c. This produces a stronger odor, but does not purify the air. Burn the vinegar, if you choose, but at the same time, open a door or window, and screen the patient from the draught.

Cleanliness is essential in a sick-room. A distinguished physician says, "few nurses are sufficiently scrupulous about the daily ablution of the sick. This neglect arises from the common fear of applying water to the sick, for fear of their taking cold. Instead of washing the patient's hands, face, and neck, and often feet too, [would not the

doctor extend the blessed office of the water to the arms and legs ?] with warm soap and water, once, twice, or thrice a day, which should be done,—they merely daub them over with a rag dipped in hot rum or vinegar, which leaves on the skin all its impurities, and gets it into a hard, dry, and most uncomfortable state."

"I have known," continues the doctor, "a lady in very comfortable circumstances, and not, in health, deficient in personal attentions, go, for I think not less than four weeks, of a chronic disease, without having her face or hands washed, except with vinegar or rum, till they became actually grim with dirt, when I accidentally discovered the cause of their strange appearance."

"*The fear of taking cold is one of the most pernicious superstitions of the sick-chamber.* Vastly more hurt is done by the absolutely insane precautions taken against it, especially with children, than is to be attributed to the thing itself.

"Patients are debarred from fresh air, fresh water, clean clothes, and almost from the light of heaven, lest they should take cold. Not that there is no fear of taking cold to the sick, or that no precautions should be taken against it, but that the danger itself is prodigiously overrated, and the means of obviating it are mistaken."

Quiet is one of the essentials of a sick-room. Patients are often injured by noise and confusion, particularly children, who cannot tell what it is that affects them. When their fever has risen from the confusion and excitement of persons needlessly

running in and out of the room, and making unnecessary noise, medicine is given to abate it. The fever may not abate, the strength certainly does, and so the disease advances.

Observe what it is that is most important in a sick-room. Affectionate attention, pure air, cleanliness, and quiet. These, money cannot buy. An experienced and skilful nurse may sometimes be *hired*, but the best nurses are those which Providence has provided; they may be found in the bosom of almost every family, they are the mothers, daughters, and sisters.

I have seen, in a *very* poor family, a widowed mother, attended through a long and mortal sickness, day and *night*, by her two daughters, and one of them a cripple and an invalid. As I looked around the orderly, neat, and quiet apartment, and on the bed-ridden old woman in her clean cap and gown and bed-linen, and watched the judicious and affectionate devotion of her two daughters, I thought "how much can be done in this world without money, and with love, and *self-training!*"

It is not long since I chanced to visit a lady in the depths of poverty. She is an exile from her native land. She was bred, and has lived in more state, and with more attendants, than belong to the richest in America. She had just lost an infant child, and was herself extremely ill. Her only attendant, nurse, domestic, every thing, was a little girl, her daughter, *eleven years old*. "This child," said her mother, with tears of gratitude and fondness rolling down her cheek, "makes my

bed, prepares my drinks, does every thing for me. I want for nothing—my dear, dear child!" Was not this girl making rapid progress in self-education, think you? Had not the mother been brought up for something better than a fine lady? O! what an example of the fruits of moral self-education would this woman afford, if the story might be told of her cheerful labors and patient struggles in a strange land!

The most complete example of good nursing which I can present, is, by relating a circumstance in the life of our friend, Mary Bond. I mentioned that her eldest brother, Raymond, was in college.

Raymond, from his early youth, evinced a taste for books, and his parents, judicious in most matters, had fallen into the common error of cherishing unduly this love of study. Raymond, at the age when the constitution demands a great deal of exercise and sleep, was permitted to study all day, and sit up over his books half the night. To be sure, he was the first scholar in his class, but was that a compensation for the hollow eye, and flame-colored cheek, that indicated his constitution was undermining? Nature's laws cannot be violated with impunity.

Mary Bond was seventeen years old in September, 183—. The following October, her parents took a journey to Ohio, partly to see some connexions who are living there, and partly for Mr. Bond's health, which had long been declining. He had had repeated and violent attacks of a nervous rheumatism, that affected his mind, as well as his

body, and put in requisition all Mrs. Bond's, and all Mary's strength, skill, and patience. It was a good school for Mary, and she proved an apt scholar.

Mary's parents had been gone but a few days, when Raymond came home from college in a state of alarming debility and dejection. Mary sent for the physician. He was a most kind friend, as well as an able physician, and he entered with all his heart into Mary's anxieties, which, of course, were greatly augmented by her mother's absence. He saw nothing, he said, at present, that an intermission of Raymond's studies, riding and walking and cheerful society, might not cure. Mary at once set about putting these remedies to the test. Mrs. Bond had left the family in Mary's charge, and she felt the ambition, natural to a young girl, who has such a dignified responsibility devolved upon her for the first time, to acquit herself with striking success. But Mary was not a girl to gratify the most innocent of vanities, (if vanity it can be called,) at the expense of a duty. The care and honor of keeping the house, she assigned to her domestic and to a younger sister, and devoted herself to the paramount duty of entertaining Raymond. He was weak, irresolute, and capricious. He was often an hour deciding whether he would ride or walk, while she waited his decision with the utmost sweetness without seeming to wait, finally induced him to decide by throwing some agreeable circumstance into the wavering scale.

"It is a lovely day," Mary would say, "shall we ride or walk, Raymond?"

"I wish you would not ask me, Mary," he would reply, fretfully, "you know very well I don't care which I do, if I must do either."

"Yes, Raymond, *must*, for must is for the doctor as well as for the king, and you know the doctor would not, for any consideration, we should lose such a day as this. Suppose we have the horse and chaise and go down to Mrs. Yale's—she owes us some butter, and I promised to come after it?"

"I do not wish to go there—you know, of course, I do not like to see butter when I am not allowed to eat it."

"O! I ought to have thought of that."

"No—I am sure I do not know why you need to have thought what a poor, selfish creature I am grown, Mary."

"Well, I did not, you see, Raymond. Shall we drive down to old Mrs. Burrall's? She is so fond of you, Raymond, it will please her."

"No, I don't want to see Mrs. Burrall—she will ask me forty thousand questions about my health—I hate to have people bother me about my complaints—I don't wish to see any body."

"Then suppose we drive through the pine-wood, and round the head of the lake, where you got those beautiful orchises last year for Lydia Sawyer. Lydia is coming here this evening, and I think, as there has been no frost, we may find some orchises still in bloom."

"I should like that, well enough; but unless I am much better than usual, I don't wish to see Lydia this evening—remember, will you?"

"Certainly—and as Lydia is not coming till eight, you can go to your room without her observing it." In the evening she contrived to keep up Raymond's spirits till Lydia appeared. Then the orchises were produced, and that led to cheerful reminiscences of last year, and Raymond went to bed in a pleasanter frame of mind, and slept a refreshing sleep.

Still his disease gained ground, and all Mary's gentleness, considerateness, and ingenuity, all her ministry to the mind, were unavailing. His fever ran high, violent symptoms appeared, and he was laid on his bed. The nervousness that had characterized his malady from the beginning increased.

"It is hard indeed to bear such unreasonableness," said the Doctor, as he and Mary left the room, after Raymond had been finding fault with her performance of some difficult office she had done in her kindest manner.

"Raymond was never unreasonable when he was well," replied Mary, brushing away the tears that in spite of her had gathered in her eyes; "and it would be hard indeed if I should worry at every trifle, when he is so sick, and I am so well."

"But it is no trifle, my child, that he should insist on your staying with him by night as well as by day. You can 't do it."

"I can try, Doctor; and if I can 't, I know Raymond will give up. Poor fellow! now he is so nervous, I think the watchers would do him more harm than good. They bring newspapers

and books into the room:—you would scarcely believe it, Doctor, but when my father was so ill, the careless turning of the leaves of a book would raise his pulse, and the rattling of a newspaper almost drove him distracted."

"O, yes! my child, I can believe it. Very few people know how important quiet is to most sick persons—to a nervous patient it is indispensable. So very careless or thoughtless are persons generally in this respect, that I have often been obliged myself to oil creaking hinges in houses where I have had very sick patients, and I have been compelled more than once, to beg *professed* nurses to exchange their creaking shoes for quiet ones. I wish there were a law to compel them to wear such soft-treading things as those moccasins you have on—the very best article for a sick-room: but you are your mother's own child, Mary, you think of every thing."

"I *try*, sir—but I am far enough from being like my mother. Poor Raymond! how he must miss her!" Raymond did, however, miss her as little as such a mother could be missed; for whose eye, voice, touch is like a wise and good mother's? It seemed that Mary, as the Doctor said, "thought of every thing." She had a table at one extremity of the room, where there were two waiters, with napkins spread over them, to prevent noise when she set down the glasses, cups, &c. Here she kept the medicines, all, of course, labelled, the drinks covered, spoons, and a clean napkin to spread over the sheet, whenever Ray-

mond took his medicine or drink. Mary felt that nothing was more disagreeable to the eye than a soiled sheet, and every one knows how offensive is the odor of a spilled drop of medicine to a susceptible invalid. Beside the table was a wash-stand with its apparatus, so that if a drop of medicine soiled her fingers, it might instantly be removed, that Raymond might not be offended with the smell of it. Between this table and the bed, was a clothes-horse, covered with blankets, which screened the table from Raymond, and enabled her to carry on all her operations without his being disturbed by any bustle or movement. This screen did a double office, by enabling her to protect Raymond completely when she opened a door or window to change the air. The weather was just cold enough to require a fire; but a fire in a sick-room, as every one knows, must be regulated with the utmost caution. Mary had a wood-box placed beside the fireplace, filled with wood best adapted to her purposes. In the corner she kept constantly a small tea-kettle with hot water, to prevent all unnecessary running in and out. By these arrangements, she avoided every movement that could be avoided, and saved every step that could be saved.

Sick as Raymond was, he sometimes fancied to be set up in the bed; and then Mary, having no bed-chair, arranged him a comfortable rest by placing a child's chair behind him, and a foot-stool against the foot-board, to brace his feet.

With the aid of a strong domestic, Mary

changed the linen about him, shirt, sheets, &c., every night. This, the Doctor said, did him more good than medicine, for it tended to give him sleep, and sleep is Nature's own medicine.*

It was a pleasure to see Mary dress a blister; such adroitness, neatness, and despatch did she put into an operation which, if awkwardly done, inflicts misery on the patient.†

It was no wonder that Raymond preferred Mary's attendance to any other, and that, having the selfishness so common in sickness, and more excusable in a nervous than in any other disease, he should think only of himself.

The Doctor, being one of those sagacious men that always go a little ahead in improvements,

* Where there is not in the family such a supply that clean linen can be furnished daily, the linen should be taken off in the morning, and hung in the fresh air. We believe there is scarcely an *American* family that has not linen enough for this.

† The following directions for dressing a blister, are given with her characteristic clearness, by the author of the 'Young Lady's Friend.'

"In dressing blisters, have your ointment spread thinly on both sides of a linen rag, rather larger than the blister, and lay this on a cloth (which may be cotton or linen) folded many times—then, with a pair of sharp-pointed scissors in one hand, and a cloth in the other, make an aperture in the lower part of the bag of water, and another little hole above, to give it vent. Take away all that runs freely, but do not trouble the patient, and keep the blistered part exposed to the air, by trying to empty every drop. It will run off by degrees into the cloth. You should break the raised skin as little as possible. The dressing should be frequently renewed at first, or the discharge may cause the rag to stick, and that will disturb the loose skin."

had adopted the practice now common among our best physicians, of giving as little medicine as possible during the night, and *no* food, unless in case of extreme exhaustion. This, of course, abridged Mary's labors. She was not obliged to be awake at stated times, whether her patient were awake or not. She slept on a mattrass on the floor, beside his bed, and at the slightest sound from him she awoke, and in a short time she had learned the nurse's art of falling asleep the moment her head touched the pillow, so that there was no unnecessary waste of strength.

Mary was not one of those unwise persons who think it a proof of love and devotion, to neglect themselves entirely during the illness of a friend; who think it almost unfeeling to eat with an appetite, or to breathe the fresh air! Mary knew it was necessary, not only to be devoted, but, by every personal attention, to keep herself qualified to be so. She never neglected her thorough daily ablutions; she got all the sleep she could; and, as often as she could, she went into the fresh air. Sometimes, while Raymond was sleeping, and her youngest sister, or her friend Lydia sat with him, she took a mile's walk, and returned with a freshened complexion, and a sweet smile, that would, for a few moments, communicate cheerfulness, even to poor Raymond.

But, with all her precautions, she began to show the wear and tear of her prolonged service; and the Doctor insisted that she should allow herself at least one night's unbroken sleep.

She applied to Raymond, to select from all the neighborhood, who stood ready to come to his assistance, the attendant most agreeable to him. He chose his friend, Charles Waters. Charles was a young farmer, who worked hard all day, and slept soundly all night; and though Mary knew him to be most kindly disposed, she doubted his ability to keep his eyes open. However, Raymond would not be crossed, and Charles came. Mary gave him the most precise instructions, and a hundred admonitions to be careful to make no noise; and then, after furnishing him with a pair of her father's slippers, and providing against every possible want, she went to bed, and slept soundly till the morning.

When she went into Raymond's room, she found him lying flat on the bed without a pillow, his bed in the completest disorder, and his eyes wide open. In a chair, by the hearth, sat Charles Waters, fast asleep, and snoring like the sound of a trumpet. Raymond burst into a hysteric laugh. "Just so he has gone on ever since twelve o'clock!" said he. "He has almost killed me, spilling my drink all over the sheet, and knocking down the shovel and tongs. I have thrown all my pillows at him, but I can't wake him." Mary arranged her brother's pillows and then waked the *watcher*, who, rousing himself, exclaimed, "I declare! I do believe I have been in a doze!"

Mary smiled, and signing to him not to approach the bed, (for she feared a fresh outbreak

from Raymond,) she conducted him out of the room, and poor Charles left the house, his kind heart heavy with a still rather dim consciousness that he had proved but an unprofitable *watcher* to his friend.

This experiment had a serious effect on Raymond, and disinclined Mary, more than ever, to substitute any attendance for her own; and, when compelled to do so, she selected the most experienced of her friends. But, with all her caution, she was sure, in the morning, to hear a complaint from Raymond of some mishap.

Raymond had experienced great relief from the Doctor's prescription of *dry*-rubbing, and Mary had made crash mittens, with which it could be more handily done than with a towel. One morning, she found that a watcher, in his zeal to do his task thoroughly, had rubbed the skin off her brother's legs!

On another occasion, the bag of sand which she kept to warm his feet and legs, (an excellent mode of doing it,) had been applied so hot as to blister him.

These errors would never have been committed by kindly-intentioned persons, if they had considered nursing as an art that it was their duty to study.

Raymond's disease seemed to baffle the physician's skill and Mary's nursing; it gained ground, and the Doctor did not conceal from Mary that his life was in imminent danger. Still she preserved her calm demeanor, and at her brother's

bedside, her apparent cheerfulness. While she was bending over him, and the silent prayer was bursting from her heart, that his life might be spared, at least spared till her parents' return, her sweet voice had its usual tone, and there was a smile on her lips. Not a constrained smile, but the natural expression of a spirit at the same time courageous and submissive—it was the outward shining of an inward light.

It was now, that Mary realized to the full, the advantage of an early religious preparation for days of sickness. Raymond was in that state of weakness and nervous excitement, that, if he had been one of those who put off the thought of religion and the other world, till they are on the brink of the grave, it would have been dangerous to have alluded to it. But religion was a familiar topic with Raymond and Mary, in their days of health, and their eye of faith being fixed on the other world, it was to them near and certain. So that now it was neither strange nor startling to Raymond, when Mary sunk on her knees by his bedside, and in a calm, low voice, expressed, in a short prayer, the resignation, faith, and love, of both their souls. Occasionally, she would repeat to him some inspiring passage of Scripture, and it fell on him like dew from heaven. He was always after it more tranquil and patient.

It pleased Heaven to avert the trial which seemed so certain. Raymond's fever abated, his mind became natural, and all his symptoms were pronounced, by the Doctor, to be most

favorable. Mary did not relax her attentions. She knew that a convalescent's life often depends on the watchfulness and good judgement of the attendants. She guarded against cold. She prevented the indulgence of the too keen solicitings of appetite. She substituted other pleasures for eating—the reading of an interesting passage, the telling of an agreeable bit of news, or some pleasant saying of the children, (delicious original bon-mots there are among every set of juveniles,) or she had some visiter at hand, (Lydia Sawyer, for instance, always welcome,) to be admitted for a few moments. She avoided that danger in all country neighborhoods, *too much visiting*, and she strictly withheld the bits of pudding, custards, sweetmeats, &c., which their kind-intentioned, but misjudging friends, sent in to Raymond.

"I wish we could get up a gruel-school," said the Doctor, one day, as he saw Raymond taking with relish, a cup of Mary's nice gruel, "you should be the teacher, Mary. There is not one woman in a hundred, old or young, who knows how to make decent gruel. Who taught you? And pray how do you make it?" My mother taught me, sir. I first sift the Indian meal through a fine Shaker-sieve—a bit of muslin will answer, but the meal *must* be fine. I then wet it with a little cold water, and afterwards carefully stir it into my boiling water, so as to have no lumps. I never skim it. My mother says that takes off the nourishment. I boil it for half an hour, stir-

ring it all the time. Of course I do not make it every time it is wanted, for sometimes, when I want it extra good, I boil and stir it a full hour, and then I put it away in a close vessel and in a cool place. For Raymond, or for any one getting well, and free from fever, I put in a third wheat flour, and half milk. You see it is a very simple process, sir."

"Yes—simple enough. But it is to these simple processes that people will not give their attention."

Mary had the happiness of seeing Raymond sitting up before their parents returned, and when they drove into the great gate, and up the lane, he was in his rocking-chair by the window, watching for them. They had heard of his illness, and were most thankful to find him so far recovered. The Doctor chanced to be present when they arrived. "O, Doctor!" said Mrs. Bond, after the first greetings were over, "how shall I ever be grateful enough to you?"

"I have done very little, Mrs. Bond," replied the honest Doctor. "In Raymond's case, medicine could do little or nothing. Nature had been overtasked, and wanted rest and soothing. Under God, Raymond owes his recovery to Mary."

"O, mother!" exclaimed Raymond, bursting into tears, "she is the best sister in the world!"

"She is the best sister in the *two* worlds!" cried little Grace Bond, a child of five years old.

A source of true comfort and happiness is such a child and such a sister as Mary Bond!—a light

in her parents' dwelling, and destined to be the central sun of a little system of her own.

You will perhaps ask, my young friends, how a girl of seventeen could understand nursing as well as if she were forty? Mary, to begin with, had a quick perception of the feelings of others, and a generous nature, that made devotion to them easy to her. Her mother had taught her all that can be taught, and she had given her *attention* to the subject. She had studied it with as much assiduity as some girls study music, or the fashions, and under a far higher impulse. Mary Bond's pursuits were directed by an ennobling sense of duty, and she was fast going on towards that high elevation where *duty* and *happiness* become synonymous.

CHAPTER XV.

MANNERS.

You have, perhaps, thought, my young friends, that manners were to be learned, to be imitated, or copied, as you would copy the fashion of a hat, or the cut of a cape.

Manners are too often considered as certain forms to be taught, as modes of conduct for which rules are to be made. Some of the Greek states maintained professors to teach manners, and we have heard of an English dame-school, which had this inscription over the door, "Sixpence

for them that larns to read, and sixpence more for them as larns manners."

Is this making manners a distinct branch of education, consistent with their nature? Are they not the sign of inward qualities—a fitting expression of the social virtues? Are they not a mirror which often does and always should truly reflect the soul? For instance, is not a person of mild temper, gentle in manners? Has not another of a bold and independent disposition, a forward and fearless manner? It has been well said, that "real elegance of demeanor, springs from the mind, fashionable schools do but teach its imitation."

A celebrated French writer, (Tocqueville,) in apprizing his readers that he uses the word "manners" in an extended sense, says, "I comprise under this term the whole moral and intellectual condition of a people." This is, perhaps, too broad a definition of manners; but as a general rule, in proportion as intellectual and moral education improve the mind and heart, they will improve the manners, for they are but the expression of mind and heart. Listen to what Mr. Locke says, in speaking of the education of a young person: "If his tender mind be filled with veneration for his parents and teachers, which consists in love and esteem, and a fear to offend them, and with respect and good will to all people, that respect will of itself teach *those ways* which he observes to be most acceptable."

This has not been the general view of manners.

The Chinese have published an immense number of treatises on this subject. One of these treatises contains three thousand articles. Probably not more than one hundred of these three thousand would be of any use to the Chinese out of his own country, and these hundred—if there be so many —are of universal application, because they are *the sign of inward* qualities.

Even our own country has produced, as well as republished, books, containing codes of manners. These proceed from modern antiques, who, unconscious of the state of society in which they live, would mark it off into classes, after the fashion of the old world, and give to them distinguishing badges by introducing European etiquette; that is, certain ceremonial observances, and forms of politeness, agreed on by that class of people designated as "the polite world," "the upper classes," "fashionable people," and "good society." The rules they give are merely conventional, and have nothing to do with the essence of good-manners.

These books are written exclusively for gentlemen and ladies. Now, as you know, my young friends, *gentleman* and *lady*, in our country, are rather indefinite terms. If you ask what Mr. So-and-So's profession or business is, you may be told "he has not any—he is a gentleman!" Others limit the term to those who belong to the professional and mercantile walks. They will tell you, in speaking of an assembly, "there were no *gentlemen* there, only farmers,

mechanics, and so on." Others, more generous, or less nice in their application of the term, will talk of "colored *gentlemen* and *ladies*," or designate a beggar at the door as that "old *lady*," or "old *gentleman*." If, then, these terms are so uncertain in their application as to be quite indefinite, had we not best reject them altogether, and speak of what we all understand, and all respect, well-bred *men* and *women*?

We believe there is no country in the world, whose circumstances are so favorable to the general diffusion of good-manners as our own. We find a confirmation of this opinion, in a remark made by a late English traveller among us. "The manners of the Americans," says Miss Martineau, in her 'Society in America,' "are the best I ever saw."

What are the circumstances so favorable to good-manners, and of course to good character? for I pray you to bear in mind, that manners are but the manifestation of character. I must premise, that by good-manners, I do not mean the polished manners of the most highly educated and refined of other countries, nor the deferential subservience of their debased classes—too pleasing to those who prefer the homage to the friendship of their fellow-creatures.

There is no country where such an equality of rights and condition exists, as in our Northern States. There is no other where the rewards of fortune are so certain to the industrious and ingenious, nor where the just poverty that follows

idleness and imbecility is so sure. Of course, we have no barriers that are either impassable, or difficult to be passed, from one condition to another.

The English are of the same race, (the Saxon,) as ourselves. They, too, are a free people. Most of the insolence that disgraces the upper classes in England, and the servility that degrades the inferior ones, may be ascribed to the fixedness of the barriers that separate them.

Whence, think you, come the manliness, frankness, independence, and self-respect, of the manners of the mechanic and common farmer? They are intelligent men, and to a certain degree, educated. They feel that they stand on even ground with the professional man, and a little above the rich *idle* gentleman. They know that their sons have an equal chance for the first stations in the land. They feel no provocation to rudeness, and no motive for servility.

Equality of rights and fluctuation of conditions restrain the temper, and inspire mutual kindness and forbearance, for there are none above the manifestation of our good dispositions, and none below it.

The mingling of all classes is favorable to good-manners. We know it is not deemed so by those who still cling to the aristocracy of our fathers' days, and who would have one class polished, while the other rusts; one class marked by prescribed observances, of which their inferiors in condition are quite ignorant; but surely, good-manners to the greatest number, is preferable to a *high*-bred manner to the few.

This mingling of all conditions, gives to those who are least educated, an opportunity of associating with those whose refinement and delicacy of manner, is the sign of the high cultivation and refinement of their minds.

The habit of travelling that prevails and is increasing among our people, is favorable to good-manners. In our steamboats and rail-road cars, the humblest, and hitherto most sequestered individual, sits side by side, eats at the same table, and sleeps in the same apartment, with the most highly educated and polished. Very dull must those be who cannot, if they will, profit by a good model.*

* Our steamers would be excellent schools of manners, if those qualified to teach would benevolently enlighten ignorance, instead of laughing at it. I was once in the dressing-room of a North River steamboat, when a very decent young girl, apparently of humble condition, asked a lady who had her dressing-case open, and was arranging her hair, if she would lend her one of her hair-brushes. "Certainly," said the lady. I saw her lip curl. The girl took the brush, and brushed her hair in a most leisurely way, saying, she thought "hair-brushes were very handy!" When she returned the brush, the lady, before her eyes, threw it out of the window. The girl knew not why, but felt that the lady was very proud and disagreeable. The lady flattered herself she understood, thoroughly, good-manners. But which, we ask, was the grossest violation of manners, the ignorance of the girl, or the superciliousness of the lady?

A young girl from B——, an obscure village in Massachusetts, made a like request under the same circumstances, of a friend of mine. My friend shut the dressing-room door, and smiling, kindly, said, "My good little girl, I cannot *lend* you my brush—brushes are not articles to be lent. This is a rule of good-manners, which is founded in reason, for you know all persons' heads are not equally clean; and diseases

But the circumstance above all others favorable to our national manners, is the general exercise of mind among us. In Prussia, where the government is despotic, the common schools are said to be better than ours, but the mind of the people is not called forth. It is the awakened, active mind, that gives form and expression to the manners.

Manners, like every thing else in our character and conduct, should be based on religion. "Honor all men," says the Apostle. This is the spring of good-manners. It strikes at the very root of selfishness. It is the principle by which we render to all ranks and ages their due.

A respect for your fellow-beings; a reverence for them as God's creatures and your brethren, will inspire that delicate regard to their rights and feelings, of which good-manners is the sign.

If you have truth, not the truth of policy, but religious truth, your manners will be sincere. They will have earnestness, simplicity, and frankness, the best qualities of manners. They will be free from assumption, pretence, affectation, flattery, and obsequiousness, which are all incompatible with sincerity. If you have a godly sin-

have been communicated by persons using the same combs and brushes. It is, therefore, considered ill-bred to ask the loan of a brush. But here is one which I never have used, and you will really oblige me if you will accept it; for you will prove to me I have not hurt your feelings, which I should be sorry to do for forty brushes." The girl took the brush, and with a tear and a smile murmured that she "did n't believe such a lady *could* hurt any one's feelings."

cerity, you will choose to appear no other, nor better than you are—to dwell in a true light.

If, my young friends, you are benevolent, your manners will be attentive and kind. If you are disinterested, you will prefer the accommodation and convenience of others, in small, every-day and every-hour matters, to your own. This is what the world calls politeness, and what politeness only imitates.

Mr. Hallam, in defining courtesy, as understood in the days of chivalry, says, "this word expressed the most highly refined good-breeding, founded less upon a knowledge of ceremonious politeness, though this was not to be omitted, than on the spontaneous modesty, self-denial, and respect for others, which ought to spring from the heart."

There can be no better definition of good-manners than this; and if you strike out of it the "ceremonious politeness," you will perceive that it is not necessary to live in the polite world to learn good-manners; and that as essentially good-manners may be found in the country farm-house, as in the city drawingroom.

And so is the fact. I have never seen better models of manners, (the essentials of manners, "spontaneous modesty, self-denial, and respect for others,") than in the home of a New England farmer, where the parents, respected and self-respecting, were fountains of kindness to their household; where the children blended in their manners to their parents filial reverence with social equality; where the strong bond of love between

brothers and sisters was manifest in reciprocal devotion graced with courtesy, and where the guest was received with a manner that no code nor instructer could have produced, because it expressed conscious dignity, independence, and a pains-taking benevolence.*

I have seen it gravely stated, by some writer on manners, that "it takes three generations to make a gentleman." This is too slow a process in these days of accelerated movement, when we cross the Atlantic in twelve days, and when our broadcloth is manufactured in less time than our grandmothers spent in picking the wool.

It has been asserted, by high authority, that "whatever may be the accomplishments necessary to render us capable of reaching the highest platform of social eminence, there is one thing, and one alone, which will enable a man to retain his station there, and that is, good-breeding." We would readily assent to this, if, for his conventional good-breeding, the writer would substi-

* A foreigner might smile at this passage as an overcharged picture; but a foreigner has little conception of what a New England farmer is. He is too apt to fancy that a tiller of the ground must be a drudge—a clodpole. A New England farmer's mind, as well as his hands, is employed in the cultivation of the soil. He is not a "tenant at will," nor a "tenant for years," but the independent proprietor of his little domain. He owns homage or fealty to none but God. He is frequently the selectman, the chosen supervisor of the municipal affairs of his township. He may be a State legislator, or a magistrate, or both—and he is often, as in the case I have alluded to, the father of sons who fill well the first places in the land, and sometimes himself a governor.

tute good-manners, or courtesy, as defined by Mr. Hallam.

Now, my young friends, as I trust you are prepared to admit that good-manners, or good-breeding, is among the *must-haves* of a well-educated person, we must settle, as far as we are able, in what good-breeding does, and in what it does not, consist.

It does not consist, as some codes of manners maintain, in entering a room gracefully, in passing in a certain established order from the drawing to the dining-room, in dropping your eyes with punctual modesty, at the moment of raising a glass of wine to your lips, in discarding your napkin at a prescribed moment, in eating with your fork in your right hand, in never touching a knife to your lips, in eating a boiled egg from the shell, in knowing when to offer your hand with the glove on, and when off, when to salute with a bow, and when with a courtesy, nor even in making a graceful courtesy, though we have heard a dancing-master gravely assert, that "every thing in life depended on that!"

Nor does good-breeding require the use of certain fashionable phrases. All these matters are conventional, and have nothing to do with the good-manners which will fit you for all societies, in every country. These conventionalisms belong to the freemasonry of the fashionable world. One may be essentially ill-bred, and practise them all as scrupulously as the Jews paid their mint, anise, and cummin.

The most striking and prevailing defect in the manners of Americans, is, I believe, a want of courtesy. This has probably arisen from the general equality of rights, condition, and education. And it arises in part from that *mauvaise honte* or shyness, characteristic of our English ancestors, from whom we inherit it. A little reflection and moral cultivation, would soon remedy this defect. What do I mean by *courtesy*, and how is the want of it shown, do you ask? A few winters since, a well-bred young foreigner came to the interior, and took lodgings at a village-inn, for the purpose of learning the English language. To facilitate its acquisition, he generally preferred remaining in the receiving-room of the tavern, where travellers were passing in and out. His writing table was placed before the fire. When the women came shivering in, from a long, dreary drive in the stagecoach, he moved his table to the coldest corner of the room, mended the fire, drew chairs near it, and, if they brought in foot-stoves or blocks, he found the best place to heat them. He then returned to his own uncomfortable seat, and pursued his writing or reading.

The women profited by his civilities, without appearing to notice them. During the whole winter, he never received one word of acknowledgement—not one "thank you, sir," or, "you are very kind, sir," or, what would have seemed inevitable, "pray, do n't take that cold seat, sir." What was the polished stranger's inference? Certainly, that the Americans were a most *discourteous*, if not a cold-hearted people.

Cold-hearted we are not. These women were probably generally impressed with the young man's attentions—one of them, I know, in relating her travelling experience at her own fireside, at night, said, she "never should forget a young man at the tavern in S——. She thought she should have died with the cold before she got there; and when she went in, he moved away from the fire, and gave her the rocking-chair—hung her cloak over the back of another, and warmed her block for her, and did every thing just as if he had been her own son!" And yet this good woman had not indicated in her manners to the young man, that she even saw him. Here there was no expression of the real feeling, no *courtesy*.

I have often seen men in steamboats, in stage-coaches, in churches, and other public meetings, rise, and give their seats to women, and the women seat themselves quietly, without a look or word of acknowledgement. And so, with a thousand other attentions which are rendered, and are received without any return. Avoid such discourtesy, my young friends—it is not only displeasing, but unjust. We actually owe some return for such civilities, and a courteous acceptance is, in most cases, the only one that can be made. These little chance courtesies are smiles on the face of manners, and smiles are like sunshine—we can scarcely have too much of either.*

* I am tempted to introduce here an anecdote, which will show by contrast, how much the women of America owe to the kindness and deference of the other sex; and will also

Courtesy, I repeat, is confined to no age or condition. A very helpless party of invalids and

show, what shocking violations of good-manners are tolerated in a society piquing itself on high-breeding.

A young English woman, who has been for many years a resident in America, went last year to England. A friend at Liverpool, who put her into the rail-car there for Birmingham, told her, on her arrival at the inn in that city, to send Boots (a servant) to the mail-coach office, to take her passage for London, to pay for it, and have her name booked, which would secure it to her. She complied exactly with his directions. At the hour of departure, she was at the inn from which the coach started; and, on being notified by the coachman that all was ready, she took her place. The coach carries four inside passengers. The number was completed by three gentlemen taking their seats with her. The coach drove for ten minutes about Birmingham, and then stopped; when a gentleman appeared at the coach-door, and said he was entitled to a place. "Yes," said a stander-by, "Lord C....'s place has been booked for a month." A person came forward with a way-bill, and asked the gentlemen's names. They were given, and were all down. "And yours, ma'am," he asked, appealing to the lady. She told him. He said it was not down. Her name was rather long and unusual one, and probably was not written correctly; but, as there was but one woman, there could be no mistake as to her right. Feeling herself a stranger in a country, and alone, and having driven far from the inn from which she started, and lost sight of the servant who had been her agent, she had no one to verify her claim, and naturally confused and alarmed, she turned to the gentlemen, and said, "What am I to do?" Two were silent, and one replied, "Get out as fast as you can, ma'am, and take off your baggage." She did get out, and Lord C...., without a word of counsel, apology, or regret, got in, and took the place. She hesitated for a moment—her baggage was in the coach, and her friends in London were anxiously expecting her, but the day was one of the coldest of an English winter, the mercury not being more than seven or eight degrees

children were driving out of New York. An alarming accident occurred. The carriage was

zero ; and she, clad for a close English mail-coach, was ill fitted to encounter the keen blasts on the outside. The image of a dear relative awaiting her, to meet whom she had made a winter's passage across the Atlantic, turned the scale, and she mounted to the top of the coach.

There were two outside passengers, probably not lords, and possibly not high-bred gentlemen ; but they appeared struck with the exposure of a delicate lady to the cold, and arranged their seats so as to protect her as far as in their power. Soon after, the coachman handed her a balance due to her, being the difference between the price of an outside and inside place. When within fifty miles of London, she became so ill from exposure, that she left the mail, and hired a post-chaise. There is a wellknown law in England, where the laws carefully guard the rights of the upper classes, made with reference to such cases as our friend's. If more than the number prescribed for a mail-coach is booked, the passenger unprovided with a seat may call for a post-chaise, and the proprietor is compelled to furnish it. This Lord C.... and his three companions must have known, but without taking the trouble to suggest the remedy, or to open their lips, these gentlemen, lord and all, permitted an unprotected, solitary woman, to get out of the coach on a most inclement day, and shift for herself.

But these were *gentlemen*, trained by aristocratic institutions ; and probably, in a London drawingroom, they would not have offended against one of the conventional laws of politeness.

When the lady in question left her own home in the interior of America to embark for Europe, she travelled for some distance in a stagecoach without a protector. She needed none. There were seven or eight passengers, strangers to her, men of perfectly unpolished manners, it must be confessed, who secured to her the best seat, and whatever comfort the coach admitted ; who assisted her whenever they alighted ; and, when they returned to the coach, stood aside and waited with all deference till she was well placed ; and,

badly broken. A man came forward, and, after bestowing much pains and time, rendered effective aid. "We are very much obliged to you," said one of the frightened party to this Samaritan. "You are as welcome as you are obliged," he replied. He was a blacksmith, one of that class designated by the ultra aristocrats of the old world as "the swinish multitude."

I said courtesy was confined to no age. A very graceful courtesy was rendered to Washington by a little girl. He was paying a visit at her mother's house. When he went away, she opened the door to let him out. "I wish you a better office, my dear," he said. "Yes, sir—to let you in!"

Discourtesy is not limited to country-bred, or uneducated persons. We have seen a plain, respectable man, on the deck of a crowded steamboat, rise and give his chair (when chairs were in alarming disproportion to sitters) to a fashiona-

when her luggage was to be transferred to the steamer, relieved her of all the trouble of it.

If, as Tocqueville says, "to refine the habits, and embellish the manners, does not belong to a democratic government," let us be careful to retain the humanities and social kindness which do. Better the unpolished gold, than the glittering of false coin.

Not to prejudice our young readers, and to prove that their *relations* in the old world are not all destitute of the humanities that characterize their *far off cousins* here, it is but justice to state, that the lady above referred to, was, during her travels in England, witness, on one occasion, to great kindness done to a forlorn, way-faring woman, by her fellow-passengers.

ble woman, and she take it without the slightest acknowledgement, when, if the person doing her the favor had been what *she* called a gentleman, she would have said, "you are very kind, sir!" or "pray, sir, do not let me deprive you of your seat!" Surely, the most exact etiquette would be no compensation for such superciliousness.

There is inhumanity in discourtesy to inferiors in condition, which makes them feel this inferiority. It is infinitely worse than any rudeness that proceeds from ignorance.

There is a passage in the writings of Charles Lamb, in reference to treating an inferior in condition, with the same respect that you would an equal or superior, which deserves to be written in letters of gold. "I shall believe in it," (in modern gallantry,) he says, "when those who would be thought notable adepts in this refinement, shall act upon it in places where they are not known, or think they are not observed—when I shall see the traveller part with his admired box-coat, to spread it over the defenceless shoulders of the poor woman who is passing to her parish on the roof of the same stagecoach with him, drenched in rain; when I shall no longer see a woman standing up in the pit of a London theatre till she is sick and faint with the exertion, with men about her seated at their ease, and jeering at her distress, till one, that seems to have more manners or conscience than the rest, significantly declares, 'she should be welcome to his seat, if she were a little younger or handsomer!' Place

this dapper warehouse-man, or that rider, in a circle of their own female acquaintance, and you shall confess you have not seen a politer-bred man."

We know a gentleman, according to the most exact definition of that term, who illustrates the spirit of Charles Lamb in every-day life. His is the courtesy the Apostle meant, when he said, "Be ye courteous!" No knight or "prince of cavaliers" could exceed him, except in the subjects of their gallantry. Most of you have heard the anecdote of Sir Walter Raleigh throwing his cloak into the mud, that his queen, Elizabeth, might pass over dry-shod. Mr. Prescott relates a similar anecdote of Gonsalvo, styled the "Prince of Cavaliers." Queen Isabella was returning from a ship, in a small skiff, to the shore. The waters were so swollen, that the boat could not be brought to a dry landing, and while the sailors were preparing to carry the Queen to the shore, Gonsalvo dashed in, dressed as he was, in crimson velvet and brocade, and bore her to dry footing, in his arms. Certainly, these were striking courtesies, but they were rendered to *queens*. We have known our "Prince of Cavaliers" carry on his knee, for a tedious day, in a stagecoach, the fretting child of a poor woman, whom he casually met, who was sickly, but neither young nor pretty. He might not have doffed his cloak for a queen, but he would have been apt to lay down a plank to save a forlorn old woman from damping her feet. In truth, he never betrays his conscious-

ness that he has an inferior, except in more scrupulous attentions, more unmeasured kindness to the humble, the overlooked and unattractive, than to his equals. Have you seen the sun on a winter's day suddenly break forth, and light up the dreary hills, and leafless woods, and sad-colored rocks, and dismal swamps, so that, for a moment, they looked all gladness? Such is the effect of this good man's manners; they kindle smiles on sad faces, and send sunbeams into hearts that dwell in deep shadows!

I have told you, my young friends, what is not ill-breeding. It may be of use to some of you to tell you what is. The grossest offence against manners, in our country, is the prevailing habit of spitting. This is not confined to the irreclaimable class of tobacco chewers. This vile habit begins in childhood. I have seen a boy spitting for half an hour, at a knot hole; and seemingly as much pleased when he hit the mark, as if he had been practising with a crossbow. I have seen a class of boys at a Sunday School, each having their little pet pond of saliva, which it seemed their highest ambition to swell; and I have seen these same boys so well disciplined, that after three months, they would as soon have thought of insulting their teacher by any other impertinence as of spitting before her.

My dear girls, you may think these strictures superfluous to you, but have you not seen spitting women? And is it not in your power, by your influence over your brothers and male friends, to

do something towards reforming this disgusting practice?

Some writer says, alluding to the animadversions of foreigners on this subject, "I now never spit without looking out to see if there is an Englishman in company." Let every female make herself as much a terror to these evil doers as an English observer can be.

Illiterate and vulgar language is an obvious sign of ill-breeding. Profane and indelicate terms are rather violations of morality. Cant phrases, and what is called slang, which schoolgirls as well as college boys are addicted to, is ill-bred.

It is ill-bred, for young persons not to offer their seats to their parents, or to other persons older than themselves, who are standing—no matter if they be strangers, or are met in a steamboat, or an inn.

It is ill-bred, to eat fast, to take up your food dripping with gravy, to stuff your mouth full, and speak while the food is in it, to make any unnecessary noise, either with the teeth or lips, to use your knife and fork so as to soil your fingers—to soil the tablecloth—to touch any thing on the table, except your own food, with your knife, fork, or spoon, and to tip your chair at table.

It is ill-bred, to walk heavily, to slam doors, to talk in a loud tone, and to shout in laughing, especially in the street.

It is ill-bred, in travelling to make any unnecessary bustle and fuss, to stare at those you meet—to scrutinize their dresses, or make a display of your own.

Whatever comes under the head of keeping a sharp look out for *number one*, is ill-bred—eagerness for the best place in a stagecoach, incommoding others with your bandboxes, baskets, or parcels, securing the best berth in a boat, without a due regard to the rights of others—pressing forward for the best seat at a public table, and when there, manifesting zeal to get your portion of the best things on it.*

These indulgences are trifling and transient, while a preference of the accommodation of those around you, besides being the perfection of good-breeding, excites their good feelings, and does a positive good to your own heart. Such very trifling sacrifices as relinquishing a seat to a stranger, or helping him to the last bit of a scanty pudding, are felt and remembered.

It is ill-bred, uninvited, to look over a person who is reading a newspaper, or a book. It is ill-bred, to take up a stranger's book without asking permission. It is ill-bred, at night, in a steamer, to talk, or make any unnecessary noise, for however unable you may be to sleep, others would fain sleep, if they could.

* It would seem that such ill-breeding as is here alluded to, would scarcely be tolerated among civilized people, and yet it is notorious that in the fashionable circles of our cities, some young men thrust themselves before ladies, and there stand, bolt upright, turning their backs, and almost treading on their toes. And the eagerness with which these same young men surround the supper table to eat and drink, reminds one of nothing so much as of the greediness of certain animals on the farmer's premises. Are these young men *educated* ?

It is ill-bred, to push your way through a crowd, hitting one here, and jostling another there. It is ill-bred, in any company to take the best seat, or so to accommodate yourself as to seem regardless of the comfort of others.

It is ill-bred, while another is talking, to begin talking yourself, either to the speaker, or to another person; and when one is talking to you, to be evidently not listening, but thinking of your reply, is ill-bred. And so it is, not to look at the person talking to you; but, instead, to be gazing round the room, or scrutinizing the speaker's dress. And very ill-bred is it, to take more than your share of the conversation.

It is a common piece of ill-breeding, (and not rare in polished society,) when you chance to enter a room where there is a stranger, or to be placed next one in company, to seem deaf and blind, or merely to exchange stares. There is a civility superior to this in the instinct of animals, for they give some token of being conscious of one another's presence. A simple "good morning," or "it's a fine day," or "extremely warm," or "very cold," truisms which every one can utter, are a recognition that you belong to the same great family. Such salutations should be universal, be the apparent disparity of condition what it may. I cannot repeat, too often, that any manifestation of a consciousness of a superior condition, is the height of ill-breeding.

There is a similar omission very common with those who come in contact with such as they look

upon as their superiors, in externals at least, because they are better dressed, *better off*, and perhaps have easier manners than they. I allude to withholding a salutation, from a shyness and reserve, amounting to churlishness, if not to surliness. It is not true modesty. It is an unprovoked distrust of their fellow-creatures. It indicates a want of self-respect, an undue estimate of externals, and borders on meanness which, though the opposite of superciliousness, is hardly less offensive.

Our young people are reproached with a want of respect in their manners to their parents. A celebrated foreigner was warned before coming here, that "she would be shocked with a general filial insubordination and disrespect." Now, if obedience to the precept, "honor all men," will produce general good-breeding, obedience to the command, "honor thy father and mother," should be manifest in deference, in voluntary submission, in the watchful eye, and gentle tone of voice; in all the outward signs of filial love and respect—beautiful blossoms from a deep-struck root.

There is a kindred and most ungracious fault, which is said to prevail and increase among the young Americans—a want of deference to their elders. My dear young friends, I pray you to reform this altogether.

There are more marks of ill-breeding than I can enumerate, but I believe I have not noted one which is not of universal application, and this confirms the position with which I started, "that good manners are the signs of inward qualities,"

"founded on spontaneous modesty, self-denial, and respect for others." I am aware that I have not said a word of the graces of deportment—of how you are to carry your hands, and how you are to carry your head—of walking gracefully—of entering and leaving a room—of rising up and sitting down—of bowing and courtesying. Some deem these important points of manners, marks by which a well-bred lady is to be known, and only to be attained by the aid of the dancing-master, and practice in good society. As graceful a woman as I ever saw, was taught to dance in Paris, and to walk, (according to a late fashion in England,) by a drill-sergeant; but she did not walk better than some young girls, (who have never seen a dancing-master, or heard of a drill-sergeant,) before they had contracted any bad habits, or ungraceful tricks, to mar the grace and freedom of nature. I allow that a graceful deportment is beautiful and desirable, but not that it is *essential* to good-manners.

I assure you that if you will keep from tricks with your hands and feet, if you will not constrain your person by a foolish shyness, nor throw yourself about with a presuming freeness,—if you will shun every species of personal affectation, and be quiet in your ways, and act naturally, you may dispense with the dancing-master, and the practice of society.

We return to the elements of good-manners, and repeat again, "real elegance of demeanor springs from the mind." "Keep your heart with

all diligence," and its good feelings and emotions, if naturally expressed, will have the most attractive grace.

As general rules, I would say to you, cultivate self-possession. Avoid imitation;—and avoid equally shyness and forwardness. Modesty of manners, once lost, is irrecoverable. *Be frank*, for frankness is the sign and natural expression of that most noble quality, truth. Cherish benevolence, for it will shine through your manner like light from heaven, gladdening your home, and lighting the paths of those you greet by the wayside.

Youth passes, beauty decays, but good-manners are the perennial charm of every period of life—the only external charm that time does not impair.

CHAPTER XVI.

DRESS.

WOMEN have been regarded in some periods of the world, and still are among many nations, as the mere playthings or slaves of men, not as their friends—not as beings having an individual existence, and who should make all things in this life subservient to their immortal natures. In such states of society, dress is considered either as a mere necessity, or as a gratification of vanity, and a means of rendering a woman's person more attractive to man.

My young friends, you have fallen on better times. Your reason and your conscience must be exercised on your dress.

God has clothed the animals, and adapted their dress precisely to their wants. He has left nothing for their reason to determine, for He did not give them reason. Nothing to the liberty of choice, for they cannot exercise choice. He has clothed the animals of the North in soft furs, and given hair to those of warmer regions. He has dressed the birds with feathers, and the fish with scales.

Man comes naked into the world. God has given him reason to devise, and the hand, the best of all possible tools, to fashion his covering. How has he applied his reason ?—how has he employed this wonderful tool ?

Examine the dress of the American savages. Without wheels or looms, they rival in expense of labor, and gorgeousness of coloring, the magnificence of European kings. Mr. Catlin, in his splendid exhibition of Indian curiosities, showed robes on which the women had expended the labor of months, sometimes of years. They use vegetable dyes, and the most exquisite materials that nature supplies, soft skins, and brilliant feathers.

Nor is their dress a mere show. It has expression, and conveys a dreadful meaning. Their favorite necklaces are made of bears'-claws, and are the insignia of their victories over these, their poor subjects. Every feather is a trophy, a sign of an enemy vanquished, or a battle won. Their robes are painted with outspread hands, emble-

matical of fallen rivals, and are fringed with hair torn from their scalps. And so savage man applies his reason to his dress!

And how is it with the sovereigns and lordlings of the civilized world? How, think you, their costly jewels have been obtained? One of these jewels represents the labor of years, not one individual's labor, but that of hundreds. Has this labor been honestly paid for? No, the king's treasury is filled by taxing the labor of the industrious classes, and so, to buy a diamond which sparkles in a queen's necklace, the children of many a subject go without shoes. This, surely, is not applying reason, or conscience to dress, and it seems to us not much better than fringing a buffalo-robe with the hair of a slaughtered enemy.

But, my young friends, you cannot put an end to the crimes and follies of monarchs and Indians, and you will probably find quite enough employment for your reason and conscience, in rectifying your own notions, and fixing your principles on the subject of dress.

It would be idle to say to you, that dress is a matter of little importance. It is a matter that consumes time, thought, and money, from the cradle to the grave. Yes, literally, to the grave; for how much inconvenient expense and degrading begging is encountered by the poor, to get the *new* cap and shroud. This tenacious love of dress is not confined to the poor, but shows itself in various particularities and vanities among the rich. We once knew an appointed funeral of a

child deferred by a *mother* till a cap could be procured, plaited in a particular mode!

Can you believe dress is an unimportant matter, when you often hear a person of mature years say to a child of six months—"Do n't cry, baby —look what pretty new shoes baby has got!" Or to a child two or three years old, "Be a good child, and you shall have on your pretty new pink frock!" Or, "if Mary is naughty, she must not wear her new bonnet and blue bows!" Here the earliest associations of the child with dress, with its merest vanities, are as the signs of happiness, and rewards of goodness. Surely they cannot think it unimportant.

From your youth upwards, you are accustomed to hear such remarks as follow: "Did you observe Mrs. McLean's dress last Sunday? She must have got it from France—it was something so out of the common way, I could not take my eyes off from her all church time." "I should be so happy if I could get the pattern of Anne Lisle's cape." "I wish Susan would get a new bonnet—I am tired of seeing her old one." "If I were Eliza, I never would go to church again till I had a new cloak." "Do you mean to attend the lectures?" "If I can get my new pelisse made." "I am dying for my new gown, but I am determined not to have it made till I get a pattern of the new-fashioned sleeves." "Sarah wore that everlasting blue dress to the party last evening—I should not think she could enjoy herself, when all the rest of her set had new dresses."

"Fanny must detest going into mourning—it is so unbecoming to her!"

I appeal to your experience, my friends, have you not heard similar things said, not one, but a hundred times in your lives? And here you see the pleasures of society, the advantage of knowledge, the duty of devotion, all are made subordinate to dress. Its vanities involve even the seriousness of mourning.

I have not exaggerated. I might be accused of exaggeration, if I were to tell much of what has fallen under my observation on this subject. A lady once said to me, she "would prefer the reputation of taste in dress to excelling in any accomplishment whatever!" This woman was a wife and mother!

I know a child who burst into tears at the sight of another unfortunate child rigged in French finery, and throwing herself into her mother's arms, exclaimed, "Oh! I never shall have such a beautiful dress as that!" Poor child! what examples must she have seen in those to whom God had committed the care of unfolding and directing her character.

You cannot believe dress unimportant, while so great a portion of young persons' lives are spent in dressing and preparing dress; remodelling old garments, and embellishing new ones.

Since, then dress *is* important, will you not give your minds to the subject, and now, in the beginning of your career, fix certain principles so that your dress may indicate your education.

First, let us consider the *morals of dress*, never forgetting that the only sure foundation of morals is a sense of responsibility to God.

It is immoral to endanger your health by your mode of dress.

We have, in a previous chapter, given you Dr. Combe's opinion of tight dressing. Do not let the vanity of wearing what your dress-makers will call "a neat fit," induce you to draw your corset-lace tighter than health permits. Do not quiet your consciences by saying, "I do not lace so tight as such a one," or, "my waist is smaller than such a one's, but I wear a larger belt," "if it does require some strength to hook my frock, it feels perfectly easy when it is on!" This will not do. So long as the tightness of your dress interferes with the freedom of your motions, or the developement of your persons *in the slightest degree*, you are not without sin, and you will not escape its punishment. Deformities and diseases come on insensibly. The sickly useless mother pays dearly for the transient beauty of a small waist—the folly of her girlhood.

This folly is, unhappily, not confined to our cities. Many a country girl is infected with it; and her form, beautifully developed by the free exercise of childhood, is imprisoned in a corset, and forced into false proportions.

Health is often endangered by too light a dress. The changeableness of our climate, where the mercury varies from ten to thirty degrees in one day, renders flannel garments essential to contin-

ued health. And yet, I blush to record it—there are young persons who will not wear a flannel waistcoat—why? because it increases the apparent size of the waist!

If it can be proved to this young person that flannel is important to her health, and if she still resists the obligations of duty, and acts solely with reference to appearance, she errs egregiously in dispensing with the flannel. She may have a small waist, but she loses the healthy complexion, bright eye, and elastic step. Learn to look upon health as a sign of sense and virtue, and it often does truly signify them, and then you will be more anxious to preserve it.

One word as to these small waists. Symmetry is essential to beauty of form. A waist disproportionately small, is a deformity to an instructed eye. Women must have received their notions of small waists from ignorant dress-makers. If young ladies could hear the remarks made on these small waists by men generally, and especially men of taste, they would never again show themselves till they had loosened their corset-laces, and enlarged their belts.

Vanity, that "weakest weakness," besets the humble as well as the high. Girls who are much limited in their means, will buy a new gown, or a new bonnet, and gravely tell you they "cannot afford to wear flannel!" Now, if they understood the laws of health, and realized the penalty of violating them, they would (even to the great mortification of their vanity) *make the old gown*

do, and buy the flannel. Those who most need flannel are most liable to this error—domestics who get heated over the fire, and are exposed to draughts of air, or to going from a heated apartment to work in a cold one. Flannel next the skin would prevent a too sudden check of perspiration, and save from fits of sickness, that cost in loss of time and doctors' bills, more than a supply of flannel for a lifetime.

Some fashionable young women of our cities walk out in winter, with silk, or very fine cotton stockings, and single-soled shoes. That their feet may look pretty and small, they run the risk of consumption! Since they dispense with reason and conscience, would their imaginations but paint Consumption, her frame convulsed with coughing, her blue lips, and hectic cheek, and death-stamped brow, luring her silly victims with an *exquisite corset* in one of her pale, skinny hands, and delicate shoes and silk stockings in the other!!

Is the country girl either more rational, or more virtuous? Does she venture on the damp or frozen ground, or through the snow, with *pretty shoes* on her feet? There are, we must confess it, cases of such folly, and she who commits it will tell you, she "can't afford to have every thing, and she must have one pair of best shoes." And India rubbers, one of the most useful inventions of modern times, the cheapest and securest covering for the foot ever devised, are dispensed with, because, forsooth, she "can't have every thing!" This reminds us of the man who omitted a roof in build-

ing his house, and said in apology, "he could not remember every thing." If our country girl were well principled in the matter of dress, she would buy the India rubbers, and wait till she could afford the "best shoes."

You violate the laws of health, and of course are guilty of an immorality, when you wear out an insufficient shawl in cold or damp weather, because the old cloak is shabby, when (if you know there is risk in the change) you throw off a high-necked dress to wear a low one to an evening party. There are various other exposures in dress, which your reflection will suggest to you.

Strict delicacy in dress is so obviously one of its moralities, that I hardly need mention it, especially as among all our respectable women, (with the exception of a few ultra-fashionables,) it is as rigidly enforced by public opinion as if it were a law of the land—long may it continue so!

Extravagance is one of the prevailing immoralities of dress. A certain celebrated dictator in England, on this subject, as well as on other externals, being asked how much a gentleman must expend in dress, replied, "that with *strict economy*, a gentleman might dress for eight hundred a year," about four thousand dollars. It has been happily said of such gentlemen, that they resembled Voltaire's trees. When some one complimented him on their looking flourishing, he replied, "they should—they had nothing else to do."

We have few such *Fainéants* (do nothings) in our society. Our men and women must earn their

money; and thus, knowing its value, we hope they will not prodigally spend it in that which perishes in the using. We are not, however, exempt from the folly of extravagance, nor is it confined to the rich fine people of our cities. A countrywoman will throw up her hands and eyes if she hears that some silly mother in town allows her daughter to give sixty dollars for a bonnet, or twenty for a pocket handkerchief, when the fifteen dollars she has just paid for her daughter's silk gown, or the six dollars for a silk hat, is more in proportion to her income, than the rich mother's sixty and twenty to hers. She certainly might have expended her money more wisely than in laying it out in embroidery, lace, and feathers,* but she has only taken of her superfluity, while the country mother has vested in the gown and bonnet the only money she had to pay for a good school, to buy a valuable book, to expend in hospitality, or to appropriate to some far-reaching charity.

Extravagance is an expenditure disproportioned to your means. If a woman who has twenty thousand dollars a year, gives fifty dollars for a pocket handkerchief, we call it consummate folly, but not extravagance. If a girl who earns six dollars a month, gives one dollar for a pocket handkerchief, this is extravagance. It is extravagant for factory-girls to lay out the product of their wearisome

* When Dr. Franklin was in France, his daughter wrote to him, for lace and feathers. He says, in reply, "If you wear your ruffles as long as I do, they will be lace; and as to feathers, you can pluck them fine enough from any cock's *tail in* America."

labor in fine clothes, artificial flowers, and earrings.

The money thus lavished on these superfluities would, if laid aside against marriage, the early lot of factory-girls, provide necessary furniture, and plenty of house-linen, that inexpressible comfort to a housekeeper.

Bear it in mind, my young friends, that your dress is a sort of index to your character; that a studied and just economy in dress indicates prudence and forethought, a reference to your future wants, and to the claims of others. How much nobler is this than to be a slave to fashion, an imitator of the follies of those richer than yourselves, one of that frivolous class wittily designated as "clothes-people," because mind, body, and estate are sacrificed to clothes.

Economy is not limited to avoiding extravagance. It will induce you to purchase the most substantial and durable materials for your dress. For example, to buy a straw hat instead of a silk one, a calico instead of a muslin gown, &c. &c. Economy will teach you to mend up an old garment, and *make it do*, instead of buying a new one.

Nothing will aid you so much in the practice of economy in your dress, as expertness with your needle. No American woman, let her speak all the tongues, and play on all the instruments invented, can be said to be *educated*, if she is not a good needle-woman. With a little pains, you may learn how to make your own gowns. With ingenuity you can turn and refit them. It would not

cost you half the trouble and time it does to learn to embroider muslin well; and tell me, which contributes most to a good appearance, a neatly repaired and well-fitted dress, or a worked collar? Which would give you the most favorable impression of the character of the wearer?

You all know how much economy there is in *timely* mending, and neat darning. There is a positive pleasure in making old clothes look *almost* as well as new, which those can never know who cast aside the half-worn garment to replace it with a new one.

You will find your economy much facilitated, if you will decide independently, and according to the dictates of your conscience and best judgement, what is right for yourself, best adapted to your situation and circumstances, instead of getting such a dress, or such a trimming, "because Mary So-and-So has it," or such a bonnet, "because every body wears such a bonnet."

I must again recur to the exemplary family of the Bonds. I hope, my young friends, you are superior to certain Athenians, who would exile their countryman because they were tired of hearing him called "the Just." You are not, I trust, tired of hearing of the virtues of Mary Bond. Mr. Bond died in the fall succeeding Raymond's illness. A farm that with the productive labor of the proprietor, is ample for the support of a large family, has its product fearfully reduced by the withdrawal of that labor.

In November, a year after Mr. Bond's death,

an intimate friend of Mrs. Bond called to see her. She found the thrifty mother busily engaged with her girls, happy little seamstresses, in refitting last winter's garments for the coming season. "You find us very busy," she said, drawing back the work-table, and making a place at the fire for her friend.

"I did not know," she replied, "that the merchants had got their fall goods in yet;" that being the previous circumstance to the winter's outfit of most country families.

"It makes little difference to us now," said Mrs. Bond, "when the merchants bring their goods. Mary, to be sure, has a new dress, but hers goes to Jane, and Jane's to Susan, and Susan's to little Grace. This is the advantage of having a large family," she added, smiling; "it teaches us to make things do."

"But surely," said her friend, "you are not constrained to such economy now Raymond is through College, and the Ladies' Education Society has offered to pay the half of his expenses at the Theological Seminary."

"Yes, they have kindly offered, but much as my heart is set on seeing Raymond in the pulpit, I would rather give it up than that he should risk the independence of his mind by depending on such a charity."

"Then, surely, he could get funds by teaching."

"Yes, but his health is not adequate to learning and teaching too, and a minister wants a healthy body to secure a healthy and effective mind. Besides, families are bound together to help and

support one another. I should be unjust to my daughters if I imposed hardships on them, or abated their means of education for the sake of Raymond's advancement; but every thing they can do by the strictest economy, it is their duty and happiness to do—so you must excuse them if they wear their old cloaks this winter."

"But," said her friend, taking one of the cloaks from Mary's hand, "surely this is new?"

"No, they have been sponged and pressed, and have new bindings and collars. They have been worn very clean, and always hung up and taken care of. Girls like to appear well. This is natural and right. And my girls know they cannot afford to appear well without great neatness and economy."

"Neatness and economy," said the friend, turning to Jane, "could n't make that pretty silk hood you are quilting."

"I guess it could not have been made without them," said Jane, bringing forward the hood, and showing that it was made of twenty bits of silk that had been husbanded in "mother's piece-basket," and so neatly were they joined and quilted, that without a very close inspection, the hood appeared made of an entire piece.

"Has not Mr. Seton," said Mary, showing a beaver cottage-bonnet, "dressed over my old bonnet nicely?"

"Your *old* bonnet!—is it not a new one!" Mary laughed, "O! now," said her friend, "I see—the nap is worn off in several places."

"It should be," replied Mary, "for I have worn it four winters already." Nor was the ingenuity of this thrifty family exhausted on the outside. Old flannel garments were handed down, and if too small for the new wearers, were neatly eked out. "Flannel is very expensive," said Mrs. Bond, "and as my girls wear flannel waistcoat and drawers, we dispense with flannel petticoats, and Mary and I together have hit upon an invention that supplies their place. See—we have taken their old thin summer frocks, that they cannot wear again, and with a few pieces of wadding, for an outlay of a dollar and a half, we have made the four girls warm quilts."

"O!" exclaimed Mrs. Bond's friend, "I wish there were a school to educate girls in such thrift as yours."

"Every home should be such a school," replied Mrs. Bond, "and every mother its teacher. The wise man truly says, 'the poverty of the poor is their destruction,' but it is not poverty, in the common sense, but penury of knowledge adapted to their necessities, penury of invention, a total want of the exercise of mind on their affairs."

There were trials arising from Mrs. Bond's contracted means. She had always been in the habit of giving away the cast-off garments of her children, and this was a luxury she did not know how to dispense with. These charities were not at the mercy of chance, dispensed to whoever asked for them, but had of late years been be-

stowed upon a family of girls, who were left motherless to the care of an incompetent father.

"We cannot do as much for the Lovels," said Mrs. Bond, to her children, "as we have done; but I shall select the garments we can dispense with, and leave it to Mary's and your contrivance to make the most of them." Their faculties thus called forth, the girls did their utmost, and by means of turning, quilting, mending, and darning, their little friends were made comfortable for the winter.

The course of duty does not, any more than the course of true love, always run smooth. Trouble sometimes arose in Mrs. Bond's family. For instance, Susan Bond was very near being a beauty; so her glass told her, so her schoolmates told her, and so a young admirer among the boys of the Academy told her, in certain anonymous verses, dropped in her way, that turned on Susan's "eye of heavenly blue"—"Susan's raven tress," &c. &c.

Poor Susan found it very hard to accommodate herself to the new strictness in the family economy. "She hated," she said, "old frocks made over," and "mother might, at least, afford them new ribands to their bonnets."

"You know why you all give up new frocks and new ribands this winter," replied Mrs. Bond; "but, if you choose, Susan, you can buy yourself a riband—here is the money." Mrs. Bond laid it on the table, and there it remained for half an hour, while Susan reflected on two "lovely

ribands," a pink and a lilac, she had seen at Mr. Day's store, and remembered the vacation was out, and the author of the anonymous verses would be at church the next Sunday. This thought made the temptation too great for Susan's virtue. She bought the riband. It so happened that the young poet did not return to the village before Sunday, but Raymond did. When his sisters were all assembled, and clustering round him, each begging to walk next him to church, he asked, "how happens it, girls, that you have not all new ribands as well as Susy?" No one replied. Susan turned away, and wished her riband was back in Mr. Day's shop. Mary, who always interposed her shield at the right moment, said, "there is the bell; we must go!" and Raymond forgot his question. So did not Susan. In spite of being a little spoiled by flattery, she was a most affectionate girl. Wherever she turned her eye at church, it seemed to fall upon one of the girls' old ribands, and every breath of air blew her fresh pink strings before her eyes, and the thought perpetually recurred, "I am the only one that has not been faithful to the resolution we all made, to give up the *decoration* of dress for Raymond's sake!" That evening, she took off the pink riband, and put on the old one, and in the course of the following week, she struck a bargain with a friend, and sold the riband at a small deduction from the original price; and we doubt if the acquisition of a new trimming ever gave any girl so much pleasure as the parting with it did to Susan. Her

mother took care to bestow on her the praise she merited. How much better than all the flattery ever sung, or said! And the next Sunday, when she put on the old bonnet with the old riband, and Mary, who had not said a word on the subject, cast her eye on it, and kissed her sister, Susan thought it was the sweetest kiss she had ever received.

As we may not recur to Mary Bond, and as some of our readers may have received the idea that she was bred merely to be a housewife and seamstress, a mere household drudge, we must state, in justice to her, that at eighteen she was well instructed in the English branches of education. She understood practical arithmetic thoroughly, and excelled in some of the higher branches of mathematics. She was drilled in Latin grammar, and had made some progress in the Latin classics. She was well informed in European history, and minutely instructed in the history of her own country. She could not speak French, never having had the advantage of French society, but she read it fluently, and wrote it with tolerable correctness. She had already had the offer of a governess's place, with a salary of six hundred dollars, in a southern family. Mary Bond's *is not an ideal character.*

But we return to the subject of economy, from which we have been led away. There should be economy *in dressing*, as well as in dress—economy of time. Whatever must be done every day, should be done as quickly as possible. No girl, we believe, whatever her condition may be, can

dress herself properly in the morning in less than half an hour. None, however slow and unhandy by Nature, need exceed an hour. A seamstress, a factory-girl, or a domestic, needs nearly as much time for the morning dressing as a fine lady. It is the ablutions of the morning, the combing, brushing, and arranging the hair, and cleaning the teeth and nails, that consumes time; and surely a factory-girl, seamstress, or domestic, should be as *clean* as a fine lady.

If a girl be neatly dressed in the morning, her hair nicely arranged, her teeth and nails clean, she is fit to be seen by any body, whether her place be in the drawingroom or the kitchen, whether her dress be an elegant morning gown, or a plain calico frock and apron.

I have seen a young person who had nothing to do, (or rather, who did nothing,) but dress, appear in the morning in that most untidy of all garments, an old soiled silk gown, her hair in papers, her teeth unbrushed, her shoes slipshod, her frills dingy, and all the morning in a state of alarm if there was a ring at the street door; and if an untimely visiter entered, and there was no escape through the door, the silly slattern has hidden in the pantry, like a fugitive from justice.

I should almost class neatness among the moral qualities of dress. It is a sign of self-respect. It is an indication that you appreciate the dignity of home.* It is generally, (not always, I allow,)

* "I will venture to affirm," says a distinguished writer, "that when two or three women live in the same house, the

a sign of inward purity. It is a manifestation of order, one of the highest intellectual principles. It is the handmaid of economy. And be assured, if you once form a habit of neatness, you will never lose it. You will find it as necessary to your comfort as pure air is to a student of Combe.

Do not, my young friends, be among those who sacrifice a cleanly morning apparel to evening and out-of-door dress. But, if you will be slatterns at home, do not run from your visiters, or meet them with apologies, or keep them waiting. If you waste your own time, you have no right to waste theirs. This is robbing them of what you can never restore. If you feel yourself disgraced by the shabby dishabille, courageously meet the disgrace. One or two sound mortifications may stimulate you to a reform.

Some persons borrow dress that is more expensive than they can afford to buy. Some even borrow ornaments. You have all heard of dressing in borrowed feathers. This is a practical lie. A young person must part with a portion of her self-respect in doing it.

There are occasions when it is perfectly proper to borrow a garment. Then good morals require you to take particular care of it, and to return it uninjured and promptly.

one will be the most respected by the male part of the family, who pays this kind of habitual respect to her person." A woman characterized by "cleanliness, neatness, and personal reserve," has been previously described.

Borrowing and lending between sisters and other members of the same family, is attended with some disadvantages, but where this interchange is in a kind spirit, and with a *due sense of the rights of property*, it promotes not only convenience, but sympathy, and habitual disinterestedness. I have felt sure there was a deep fountain of love and generosity in the heart, when I have seen a girl lend her sister a garment to her real, but *untold* inconvenience, or go without some pretty article of her own to improve her sister's appearance.

Do you think, my young friends, it is quite consistent with the improved morals of a reflecting young person, to spend much time in ornamenting dress? I once saw an elderly Quaker lady take up a cape that a girl was embroidering, and on which she had spent not only weeks, but months, so that the delicate muslin could hardly sustain the work she had put upon it. "Dost thee think," asked the Quakeress, "that thy muslin is the stronger for all this work?" "O! no, ma'am!" "Then I wonder at thee!" "But I do it, ma'am, when I should not be doing any thing else." "Is there nothing else thee might do? as the fable says, 'if not for thyself, for a neighbor.' Life is short, my child." The lady spoke in a gentle tone, like one who wished rather to do good, than to show forth her own goodness. Her words were good seed, and fell on good ground. The young lady from that time renounced embroidery, and said she was never at a loss for a more satisfactory occupation of her time.

We do not join in the ultraism of our Quaker friend. The time may come when all young women will find more advantageous occupations than embroidery and other fine needle-work; when female education shall be so improved, that the time now devoted to ornamenting collars, and working bell-ropes, shall be given to drawing from nature; to designing, painting, sculpture, &c. One of the most perfect pieces of sculpture produced at the present day, has been entirely executed by a daughter of Louis Philippe. The condition of women will certainly be greatly improved, when such as now get a scanty compensation for fine needle-work, and who, if they do not, like the poor embroiderers of our exquisite French capes, become blind before their days are half spent, at least injure their eyesight, shall be so accomplished in the branches of the fine arts connected with the sciences, that they shall execute the illustrations for the great works on botany, ornithology, conchology, &c.; when they shall be qualified to use the engraver's tools, and for various other employments now exclusively in the hands of the other sex. When females are thus qualified, we shall not hear such loud complaints of their want of employment, their inadequate rewards, and their consequent dependence. Till then, let young women embroider, and work in worsted, so it does not impair their eyes, or trench upon works of charity and necessity. This account we must leave to the adjustment of each individual conscience. Fine needle-work harmo-

nizes with female employments; it may be classed among pleasant recreations. It is a convenient employment for a social circle. It is a branch—though perhaps the lowest—of the fine-arts. And a stronger argument than all these in its favor, is, that it furnishes a valuable gift to bestow, and a most gratifying one to receive. We could not find it in our hearts to make a sumptuary law against such articles as embody, to our eyes, the taste, the time, the generosity, and the fond remembrance of some of our dear young friends.

The sum of all is, that we would not deprive them of these occupations, till an improved system of female education qualifies them for higher and better.

But, I beg your pardon for this long digression, and return to the main subject of this chapter.

You will all agree with me, that no young person should devote her time to ornamenting her dress, or spend her money for articles of mere show, till she has plenty of under-clothes *in good order*. I know two young persons, domestics, who have abundance of flannel and other under garments, and whose outside dress is always neat and pleasing, whose dress costs them from twenty-five to thirty dollars a year! Another young person, who mingles in the best society of one of our best villages, and whose dress is quite a model for completeness and good taste, assures me, that its cost never exceeds thirty dollars a year—

seldom twenty-five. But then she is a skilled needle-woman, and makes and refits her own apparel.*

A slavish imitation is a glaring folly in American dressing; one would think dress was stereotyped. A young woman in the country trims and embroiders, and spends all she can get, that her dress may resemble that of the fashionable city lady. The domestic fashions her gown, and trims it after that of her employer. A rich woman, having more money than she knows what to do with, buys embroidered pocket-handkerchiefs, trimmed with Mechlin lace, and then nine tenths of the girls from Georgia to Maine, must work their pocket-handkerchiefs, and trim them round

* In the last number of the Lady's Annual Register is an estimate of a lady's dress for one year. We presume it has not the sanction of the accomplished editor. A list of garments is given, and the annual expenditure is $291 25! We are quite at a loss to ascertain for what class of persons the list is intended; not for a woman of fortune, for the lady is allowed but six pocket-handkerchiefs, $1 each—and certainly not for a person who nicely calculates her expenses, for there is, exclusive of the set, an embroidered one at $12! Eight dresses are allowed amounting to $116—averaging $14 each—while the unfortunate lady has but one corset, which, unless she violates Dr. Combe's rules most outrageously, must be washed while she sleeps. She has two or more bonnets for $30, but no shawl, except those fancy articles that come under the designation of small shawls.

We have been informed, that a common allowance for young women of small fortunes in England, is from $50 to $100. We know several young ladies who go into society, and dress (in the common phrase) *genteelly*, in town, for $100. They may not have embroidered handkerchiefs, but they have three times six plain ones at least.

with bits of lace edging. Is this imitation worthy of reflecting *educated* beings ?

Adaptation requires you to dress, not only according to your condition, but to suit your dress to your occupation. If you are nursing, you want a double gown to slip on at night. If you are performing household offices, you want an apron and cap.

A plain dress is adapted to travelling, where you are liable to dust, and wear and tear of all kinds. Americans are reproached with overdressing in travelling, and are said to be marked in Europe by their costly travelling-dresses. A European woman of fortune travels in a calico gown that can be washed, and would not be ruined by tar from a wheel, nor by the inevitable dirt of a steamer. Certainly, artificial flowers, dangling ear-rings, gold chains, silk dresses, and French capes, are out of place in a steamer. Such unfitting articles should be rejected as vulgar, and as indicating a want of sense and *education* in the wearer.

Simplicity is next to adaptation. Indeed, there cannot be adaptation without it. Simplicity is the safest of all the qualities of dress. If you adhere to simplicity, you can not only never be ridiculous, but you will appear respectable in any company. There is positive beauty in simplicity. If you depart from it, you want money and taste and fashion ; but while you preserve simplicity, you need none of these. It saves time, thought, and money.

Having recommended to you, my young friends, the mutually assisting qualities of neatness, economy, adaptation, and simplicity, I may safely leave the result, after giving you a few hints, to yourselves. It is bad taste to dress in the extreme of the fashion. This is said to be a national fault; therefore, I pray you to beware of it. Do not wear *very* short skirts when short ones are in fashion, nor *very* long ones when long ones are in vogue. Avoid equally *very* wide sleeves and very narrow ones; very big bonnets and very small ones. A delicate woman never wishes to attract stares.

Brummel, who gave the law of dress to the English fashionable world, said, "If people stop to stare at you, you are not well dressed." It is, then, bad taste, to dress conspicuously in the streets, and bad taste to dress strikingly in church —we should rather say bad morals—it is bad taste to dress so as to be stared at any where.

I hope you will not infer from what I have said, that I would, if I could, extinguish a love of dress. No. I have not the folly to fight against Nature. I believe that a passion that prevails in all nations, the most civilized as well as the most savage, must have an immovable foundation. Neither imagine that I would advocate a proscription of colors, nor a disregard of grace and becomingness. I do not believe that beauty is founded in utility alone. Has not God, in making us delight in the colors of the flowers He has painted, and the plumage He has dyed, given

us a love of beauty independent of any known utility? Give due attention, then, to the selection and arrangement of colors, and take care, that they harmonize and are not garish. Do not commit such solecisms as to wear a pink gown and blue ribands; or a yellow gown and cherry handkerchief! As far as you can, consistently with economy, adapt your materials and colors to the season. Brilliant colors suit the winter solstice, but not the winter of life. Avoid particular modes, however prevailing, that are either unsuited to your condition, or unbecoming to your person. Ruffles, flounces, trimmings, and large-figured stuffs, are all very well for a tall, thin woman. They serve to diminish her apparent height, and cover up and round off her angles, but they are all deforming to a short and thick woman; and yet when these fashions prevail, they are universally adopted, so little independence in dress is there among us, so much time and money given to it, and so little mind! Over-attention to dress is a more common, though a lighter fault than slatternliness. Time, and the pressing cares of life, will be very apt to correct the first error, but a slattern is incurable; at least we have known few hopeful cases.

Magnificent dress is well in its place, but its place is not among you, my young friends. You can, however, all manage to compass comfort, neatness, fitness, and becomingness in your dress; do not all these constitute positive beauty? There is much philosophy in dress, but there is a better

philosophy in giving it precisely that portion of your time, and that place in your estimation which it deserves, and this you will not fail to do, if you first seek that most precious and lasting ornament—"the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit."

CHAPTER XVII.

CONVERSATION, OR THE USE OF THE TONGUE.

"THE tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things; therewith bless we God, even the Father, and therewith curse we men, which are made after the similitude of God."

The Apostle tells us here, my young friends, a startling truth. The power of utterance, that most noble gift, which raises us so far above the brute creation, and leaves us but a little lower than the angels, is perverted to cruel and base uses.

Consider, for a moment, of what the tongue is capable—of prayer, the highest office of the soul; of that greatest of all social privileges, interchanging freely thoughts and feelings; of expressing indeed all knowledge, thought, feeling, desire, and want; of stirring thousands to deeds of valor, or of beneficence; of soothing a mob; of opening the floodgates of hope, and reviving the faded images of memory; of comforting the sorrowing, and giving fresh animation to the happy.

It would be far easier to tell you what it cannot, than what it can do. Truly may the tongue boast "great things."

Now, my young friends, consider well the purposes for which this great and wonderful gift of utterance has been given to you. Resolve to dedicate it to its high offices. Resolve *religiously* that it shall not be defiled with the vices and follies that so often pollute it. Set all the powers of your soul to watch over a faculty capable of such honor and liable to such dishonor. Form right habits now, based on right principles, which, remember! are the soul of habit.

The measure of your power over your tongue is the test of your self-control, that great distinction of a rational being. "If any man offend not in *word*, the same is a perfect man, and able to bridle the whole body."

Truth is the first law in the government of your speech. It is to your tongue what the polar star and the magnetic needle are to the mariner; without them his ship had better never leave its port, and without truth, your tongue had better rest in eternal silence.

Lying is the vice of slaves. It is the poor and ineffective art by which the weak attempt to protect themselves against the powerful. Truth is scarcely known among the slaves of our southern states, among the timid natives in the European colonies in the East, and among the oppressed Irish. It is the virtue of free and independent nations, and of courageous individuals. "With-

out courage there cannot be truth," says a Persian proverb; "and without truth, there cannot be any other virtue." Americans have no excuse for not speaking truth; for no where have young people such national and individual freedom. You are not tempted to lie to evade the oppression of national, school, or family government.

But truth must be something more than the mere accident of your condition. If you speak the truth merely because you happen to be born in New York or Massachusetts, your truth is a mere accident, the result of circumstances; and if you chance to be thrown into a society unfavorable to this virtue, it will, like other good habits that are not enforced by principle, soon give way.

Your truth, then, like all other reliable moralities, must rest on the sure basis of religion. If you are true because you know and feel that "God is truth," and that He requires truth of you, you will be true in all circumstances: terror cannot frighten you from the truth, nor temptation persuade from it.

The highest courage knows but one fear, and that courage may be very early implanted. Mr. D——, on a gusty day, hung his thermometer outside his door. It was small and light. His young people were standing around. "Now, children," said he, "I forbid you all to touch this," and then added, speaking to himself, "I am afraid the wind will blow it off, but I will trust

it for half an hour." Within the half hour, little Willie D——, seven years old, who had recently had the construction of a thermometer explained to him, was curious to see how far the mercury had fallen, and fidgeting about the nail, he knocked off the thermometer and broke it. He stood for a moment mortified and perplexed, and then ran into Mr. D.'s office. The boy looked troubled, there were tears in his eyes, and his voice trembled, but there was an air of resolution in his little upright person that struck his father. "Sir," said he, "I have disobeyed you—I have touched your thermometer, and it is broken." "I am sorry for it," said his father, "I am displeased with you for disobeying me; but," he added, kindly taking the boy's hand, "I am very glad you had the courage to tell me of it." The boy could not stand this—he burst into a sort of hysteric laugh, and replied, "I am very glad, too, father—I liked not to have told, for some bad thoughts came right up into my mind. I thought, father will think the wind blew it down, and nobody saw me touch it—and I was afraid you would be very angry—but I was 'fraider than all to do wrong—and so I came."

A very little girl, left alone in a schoolroom, meddled with her teacher's knife and broke it. She told the teacher, who, very improperly, slapped her with the ruler. "Are you not sorry you told her, Fanny?" asked one of her mates. "No, I am not, for it was *rightest* to tell her."

Such children will command the confidence

of their schoolmates, and be honored when they take their places among men and women.

The most frequent departures from truth arise from selfishness. In buying and selling, few persons are so fair that they will not make the truth lean a little in their favor. Two children who have quarrelled, rarely agree precisely in their statements to the parent. Why is it so hard for a teacher to get at the exact truth of a difference among his scholars? Is it not that in all these cases selfishness or self-love is stronger than the principle of truth? A quarrel occurred, not long since, among four schoolgirls of my acquaintance, Juliet and Maria, on one side, and Eliza and Martha, on the other. Injuries were committed by one party, and retorted by the other. At last they agreed to refer the affair to a mutual friend. Just as they began to make their statements, Martha was called out. Juliet and Maria's story varied so much from Eliza's, that the arbitrator declared she could not decide the matter, and was about to leave them. "Oh stay, pray!" said Juliet, "till Martha comes back, and we will agree to whatever she says."

"Will you, too, Maria, agree to Martha's statement?"

"Yes—for I know it will be against her, but come what will, Martha will tell the truth." What a noble stability in truth must that young person have, whose integrity, at the moment their passions were excited, could extort such a tribute from her antagonists. Martha returned; the

truth was against her, but she told it without abatement or coloring.

This, my friends, was the same spirit in common life, and in everyday affairs, that attends the martyr to the stake.

There is a species of lying over which young people throw the veil of generosity, so that its odious features are obscured. Boys are apt to consider the obligations of truth as inferior to a certain arbitrary law which they call honor. A riot lately occurred in a village in Massachusetts. A boy having been put upon oath—that is, having sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," was asked if, provided he knew any circumstance involving a comrade, he should disclose it? He replied, decidedly and unblushingly, in the face of the oath just taken, that he should not.

What were this unfortunate boy's notions of the obligations of truth? He might have refused the oath—he might have died rather than have taken it; but, surely, once taken, instead of lightly disregarding it, he had better have died than not have abided by it.

Girls are not much exposed to this violation of God's laws; but girls are sisters, they will be mothers. Let them do what they can to rectify these false notions, and by their examples, to inspire a devotion to truth.

Contrast with the conduct of the boy to whom we have alluded, that circumstance in the life of Helen Walker, to which Sir Walter Scott has

rendered due honor in his 'Heart of Mid Lothian.' Helen Walker was the original of Jeanie Deans. She had an only and motherless sister, much younger than herself, to whom she had supplied the care of a mother, and whom she loved with a devoted fondness. This young creature committed a crime, for which, by the laws of her country, she must die, unless it could be proved she had told some one of her offence. "Her counsel told Helen Walker, that if she could declare her sister had given her any intimation on the subject, however slight, this testimony would save her life. Helen replied, 'it is impossible for me to swear a falsehood, and whatever may be the consequence, I will give my oath according to my conscience.' And she did so; her poor culprit-sister standing before her, and looking at her with the expectation that life would come from her false testimony. The sister was condemned; and Helen afterwards, as you probably all know, by almost incredible pains, obtained a pardon of Queen Caroline."

Few are called to such great sacrifices for truth's sake; but every day, my dear young friends, there are occasions when you are tempted by the hope of gaining some trifling advantage, or avoiding some little disgrace, or appearing a little better than you are, to swerve "*the least bit in the world*" from the truth. Resist the temptation, I pray you. Truth is so sacred, that even the hem of her garment should be looked upon with reverence. If you allow yourself carelessly to handle *the garment*, you may come to profaning the body.

There is a species of trifling with truth so common, that there seems to be a very imperfect sense of its culpability. I allude to a want of punctuality and exactness in the performance of promises.

I ask Mary to do a message for me. She promises to do it. I find to my disappointment, it may be to my great loss, that it has not been done. I ask her why? "O, I forgot it!" she replies, carelessly, and thinks this excuse sufficient for having broken her word. Alice promises to call for Sarah when she goes to lecture. Sarah waits in vain. Alice does not come, and when asked why she failed, says, "O! I forgot it!"*

This easy promising and non-performing leads to very bad habits. When Alice and Mary grow up, if they chance to be mistresses of families, you will hear their neighbors say, "Mrs. So-and-So is a fair-spoken woman, but there is no depending on her"—or if they chance to be milliners or dressmakers, they will be among those who degrade themselves, and torment their employers by broken engagements.

The non-performance of promises is so common among trades-people, that they often come to that worst state, callousness to its culpability. I once heard a shoemaker, a proprietor of one of the largest establishments in New York, reply to a lady

* I know a gentleman who never permits a domestic or a child to say, in excuse for non-performance, "I forgot it." A promise, in his family, is the serious matter it should be.

who reproached him with having again and again failed in his promises, "Did not you know they were *shoemaker's* promises?"

Exaggeration is so common and tempting a departure from truth, and will, if long indulged in, lead so far from it, that you cannot guard too carefully against this error. It seems to begin in a very harmless way, when a little girl says, "O, mother, uncle has bushels and bushels of strawberries in his garden!" when he has two moderate-sized beds in full bearing—or, "O, mother, the clouds are as black as ink!" when they are only darkish—or, "Mary is the crossest, awfullest girl in the world!" when Mary has been seen but two or three times out of humor —or, "Mother, Anne and I were coming through Mr. Peters's orchard, and we picked up two or three apples; and Mr. Peters came along, and scolded us like fury, and Anne was scared almost to death!" when the facts were, that Anne and the little exaggerator had filled their pockets with apples; that Mr. Peters gave them a well-deserved, and not violent reproof, and that Miss Anne was a little fluttered by it.

This little girl has done some injustice, but no great harm by her exaggerations; but if she long indulges in them, she will obscure her own perceptions of truth, and will be so extravagant in her descriptions, and so inaccurate in her relations, that no reliance whatever can be placed on her.

Girls who are very fond of fun, and girls who

are very imaginative, are apt to acquire bad habits of conversation. The lover of fun likes to tell a laughable story, and she will throw in, or exaggerate a ridiculous saying or doing, to make the laugh the louder. And thus, for fear of marring the tale, she mars the truth. Let me whisper in her ear, though to the mortification of her vanity, that a resort to such artifices betrays a want of power, instead of showing an excess of it. Truth gives the keenest edge to wit.

The imaginative girl loves strong coloring, she always uses superlatives. Dark with her is black, and hundreds she multiplies to thousands. Of grown-up persons who have this fault in conversation, we say, "they embroider." Such embroidery makes the fabric it is put upon very rotten.

If you would be one of those of whom it is said, "It must be true, for *she* told it to me;" "You may rely upon it, for *she* said so;" avoid exaggeration, blundering, and inaccuracy—they raise a sort of mist that obscures the boundary line of truth and falsehood, which should always be as clear as light can make it.

There is a very common and insidious kind of falsehood, of which I beg you to beware. It seeks to counterfeit modesty and humility, those precious jewels of the soul. Emily says, "I wish I was half as neat as Anne;" when she expects to be told in reply that she is neater, and would be very much offended if any one were to say she was

not. Or she says at school, "I can't bear to read my composition—it is so stupid!" when she has a secret consciousness that it is uncommonly good, and probably expects it will produce quite a sensation in the school. This is vanity, wearing the mask of humility. But masks are masks. Cast aside all *seemings*, my dear young friends, and have the Christian courage to appear no better than you are—this is truth and simplicity. Candor is the handmaid of truth. Do not shrink from confessing you have been in error in your opinions, or your judgements. In your little home disputes, do not take unfair advantages, or misstate, or in any way pervert, what your opponent says. I do not know that any thing contributes more to the harmony of a domestic circle than candor.

Opposed to this, is a love of contrariety, a habit of denying whatever is affirmed, of differing in every point of opinion and taste. Such persons often flatter themselves that they are zealous for truth, but they must remember truth cannot be always on the negative side. They resemble mercenary soldiers, armed and equipped, and ready to do battle against any side, right or wrong.

False excuses are a species of lying, (and very mean lying, too,) common, I am sorry to say it, to all ages. The habit, if indulged, grows imperceptibly. Resist it, at the outset, my young friends, and you will soon feel the contempt for it, it deserves. It will be impossible for you to say, as

some children do, when asked why such a lesson has not been got, "somebody took away my book," when the book has never been looked for; or, "I did not know exactly where the lesson began," when the excuse-maker had only to ask; or, "I had so little light I could not study," when she knew there were plenty of lamps to be had in the next room.

"Oh, Rachel!" exclaims a lady to a child, "how did you get that oil on your frock?"

"I could not possibly help it—Sally fills the lamps so full." The next moment another child appears, who has met with a similar disaster, and a like inquiry is made. She replies, "I did it very carelessly; for I tipped the lamp when I knew it was full." You despise the false excuse, and you honor the candor of the truth-teller. When you are required to get a lesson, or perform some service, do not say, "I *can't* do it!" till you have made a faithful effort.

Frankness is allied to candor. If you will be frank, open-hearted, you will have no temptation to those artifices, evasions, colorings, and insincerities that lead to lying, and in fact, are lies.

It would take a volume to note the passions, and the defects of mind and education by which truth suffers. Nothing is so important to the conduct of life as truth, and nothing so difficult to obtain unadulterated. The sources of history are poisoned by a want of truth. Mr. Prescott, after describing a celebrated tourney, says, that "its

causes and details are told in as many different ways as there are narrators—and this, notwithstanding it was fought in the presence of a cloud of witnesses, who had nothing to do but to look on, and note what passed before their eyes. So much for history !"

If you want any proof, my young friends, of the general, wilful, and wicked perversion of truth, and of the prevailing carelessness in relation to it, attend a complicated trial in a Court of Justice—see the judges perplexed, and the jury confounded, and the time and money of the public consumed by contradictory and varying testimony. Think you this would be so, if the witnesses had, in their youth, been suitably impressed with the sacredness of truth ? if they had educated themselves in habits of careful observation, and exact relation ?

Truth should be the first moral lesson. Among the ancients, those were held as the vilest offenders who dishonored their household deities. Among Christian moderns, none but the most depraved will outrage those virtues which they were taught, in the sacred homes of their childhood, habitually to reverence.

CALUMNY, DETRACTION, EVIL REPORTS.

These are particular vices of the tongue, to which you, my dear young friends, as belonging to womankind, are supposed to be peculiarly liable.

Whether you are or not, I beg you to cherish a detestation of them.

For every idle word, the Scripture says, we must give account. The word *idle*, we are told by the learned, should be translated *pernicious*. Calumny, detraction, evil reports, and gossiping, are the *pernicious words* most prevalent in society. Calumnies are the most rare.

They are groundless accusations, originating in malice, and maliciously circulated. Calumnies are murder in the first degree. They presuppose a degree of depravity so rare in a young mind, that no admonition of ours could cure it, and therefore we leave it untouched. You must bear it in mind, that the tongue is but the medium of the bad passions of the heart. Hence David's prayer, "Set thou a watch before my mouth—keep the door of my lips!"

Next to calumny is, we think, detraction. This, too, is too deep a sin to be common with young people. But be on your guard, my young friends; you have the seeds of it if you indulge pride, vanity, and envy. Check in the beginning a disposition to disparage the conduct or the motives of others. If you think they are not as good as they seem, do not give utterance to the opinion. Honestly hope that you may have reason to change it, and then you will not wish to express it. I know a person who, to cure herself of a habit of expressing too freely her prejudices and unfavorable opinions, made it a rule, when those were spoken of whom she disliked, to tell some

good she had heard of them. She effectually cured her fault.

Sharp-sighted, or what are called quick-witted people, are very apt to take a pride in spying defects that are not obvious to common observers. Such keenness as this may sharpen the wit, but it hardens the heart, and prevents the growth of that sweet grace, humility. Keep as sharp a look out as you please for good qualities, good deeds, and kind words, and be not like those who would seem to prefer looking at the spots on the sun to enjoying its light. Those people who value themselves on their sharp-sightedness, are always on the look out lest they should be duped, or, as they express it, "taken in." Better is it, my dear girls, to be a dupe through life, than to be suspicious and distrustful of your fellow-beings. The credulity which has faith in goodness, is a sign of goodness.

Helen Prime is an example of a spirit of detraction very early developed. I never knew her confess a particular fault of her own, but she acts as if she were a public proclaimer, a town-crier, of the faults of her acquaintance.

If she hears Mr. So-and-So, a person of acknowledged benevolence, praised, she says, "he *is* benevolent, to be sure, but I guess his left hand knows all his right hand does. Can any one tell me of his *secret* benevolences?"

"Maria Hall," Helen Prime says, "*seems* all goodness, but, for my part, I would rather people would seem what they are. I detest fruit with a fair outside, and a hollow heart."

"Lizzy Price," Helen says, "is devoted to her old, disagreeable uncle—old, disagreeable, and *rich*."

"Yes," says Helen, "Eliza Ray has *very* good manners—*in company*. I have heard that some man said he could die like a hero, if there were people enough to look at him." Helen fancies that what is unanswered is proved. It is difficult to specify Mr. So-and-So's *secret* benefactions. Maria Hall's goodness is apparent to every one, but it is not easy to disprove the assertion that she is hollow-hearted. Lizzy Price's uncle is undeniably rich, but no one but Helen Prime ever ventured to say, or, I believe, ever thought, she was the more devoted to him on that account.

Is Helen Prime, when she is thus expressing every evil thought that passes through her mind, aware that she is violating one of the great commandments, bearing "false witness," and that for these *pernicious words* she must give account?

If you would avoid Helen's cruel fault, keep the fountain pure, my young friends, "*think* no evil." Nothing enlarges the heart more than a generous faith in others. It has been well said, that "faith in man is next to faith in God."

Eagerly and thoughtlessly circulating evil reports is a great abuse of the tongue. When a disgrace befalls a family, it is sad to see with what rapidity the report will fly through the circle of their acquaintance, of their *friends*; how strangers, who never heard their names before, are

now informed of every particular of their history; how their dishonor is dwelt upon, with exaggerated, if not added circumstances!

My young friends, I trust you have as yet had little experience of this vice of human nature, and that you will be slow to believe that beings of the same family,—for are we not brothers and sisters?—are so hard, so cold, so incapable of sympathy. Learn to put yourself in the place of another. This is true sympathy. And then, when a calamity befalls your neighbor, if you cannot lighten it, instead of heaping fagots on the fire in which he is scorching, you will, in the retirement of your chamber, breathe a prayer for him. This is an office of love, and remember! "love is the fulfilling of the law!"

A melancholy instance of the cruelty of the circulation of evil reports, occurred a few years since, in the city of New York. A young man whom I shall call William Murphy, the son of a wealthy, conspicuous, and old inhabitant of the city, contracted an intimacy with a person of very captivating manners and depraved morals. William, young, inexperienced, and unsuspicious, was flattered by the attentions of this man, and was betrayed by him into many follies and sins. His father was immersed in business, his only sister was constantly in the gay world, attended by her mother, and none of William's family suspected the dangers into which he was led, nor did he the amount of them until his bad intimate—friend I will not call him—was detected in cheating at a

gaming-table, and in forging a note, and obliged to fly from the city.

William Murphy had been tempted by this man to the gaming-table; he had suffered heavy losses there, and been led into other wrong doings. The knowledge of all this came like a thunderbolt upon his family. They were overwhelmed with mortification and grief. William shut himself up in his room. The Murphys were distinguished people; nothing was talked of in the city so much as the disgrace of William Murphy. Every thing he had done, and much worse acts, which he had never done, were told and retold, and every idle word brought to the Murphys, by people calling themselves "particular friends." Mr. Somebody heard Mr. Somebody else, who was very intimate with the Murphys, say that he should wonder if William had not something to do with the forgeries! The next person, through whose hands the report passed, said William had something to do with them. And the next edition of the story was, that William had actually received the money got by the forgery, and paid his gaming debts with it.

Oh! could those persons who thus talked over the calamities and disgrace of the son of their friend, as they would have discussed common news, have looked into the home of the wretched Murphys! Could they have seen the father, pacing up and down his spacious apartments, his heart filled with grief and disappointment at the disgrace of his only son—could they have seen the mother

rise from her sleepless pillow, with a sunken eye and fluttering heart—could they have seen the domestics removing again and again the untouched dishes from tables uselessly spread; and, above all, could they have followed the sister to the room of that poor young man, and seen him, the picture of remorse and misery, while she hung over him trying, in vain, to convince him that his faults were not irretrievable, that the storm would pass over, and his father would again look upon him with kindness! Think you if they had seen all this, (and with the eye of true sympathy, they might have seen it,) they could, by multiplying and aggravating evil reports, have multiplied and sharpened the arrows that were piercing the bosoms of this unhappy family? Had they, by a generous effort of imagination, for one moment put themselves in the Murphys' places—had they imitated Him who, without sin, was touched with a feeling of our infirmities, they would have been silent, or uttered only words of kindness. But alas! alas! they carelessly cast the stones which were to inflict death!

One of the two or three *friends* who had brought in the flying reports, called at Mr. Murphy's the second evening after the disclosure, and told him, as received facts, the rumors about the forgery. The moment the visiter left the house, Mr. Murphy went, for the first time, to William's apartment, repeated what he had just heard, and demanded, in a voice almost suffocated with emotion, a confession of the whole truth.

The poor young man had fasted for forty-eight hours; he was weak and confused. The sight of his father, the anguish in his disordered countenance, and the anger flashing from his eye, deprived him of all use of his mind. He made no attempt to explain the circumstances alleged against him. Easy as it was, he did not see how he could extricate himself from suspicion. His faculties were suspended. He merely feebly asserted his innocence. This was afterwards proved beyond all question, and many circumstances came to light that alleviated the sins he had committed, but, alas! too late for this *victim of evil reports.* The morning after his interview with his father, he was found dead in his bed. An empty laudanum-vial was by his pillow. Truly, "there is life and death in the tongue." I trust, my young friends, this story may awaken your attention to the subject of evil reports. It may be rare that such fatal injury is inflicted as in the instance I have related; but if they do no other harm, they certainly harm your own souls.

I will finish this subject by recommending to you the example of one, of whom it may be truly said, "she opens her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the law of kindness." I was on a visit in her family, when some allusion was made to a story that had been told me of one of the neighbors' scandalous ill treatment of his wife. "I am sorry you have told that story," said the mother, looking round upon her children, "you would not have told it if it had been of one of

your brothers—*neighborhoods should be just like families.*"

GOSSIPING.

The most prevailing fault of conversation in our country, and I believe in all social communities, is gossiping. As weeds most infest the richest soils, so gossiping most abounds amidst the social virtues; in small towns, where there is the most extended mutual acquaintance, where persons live in the closest relations, resembling an enlarged family circle. To disturb the sweet uses of these little communities by gossiping, is surely to forfeit the benefit of one of the kindest arrangements of Providence.

In great and busy cities, where people live in total ignorance of their neighbors, where they cannot know how they live, and hardly know when they die, there is no *neighborhood*, and there is no gossiping. But need there be this poisonous weed among the flowers?—this blight upon the fruit, my young friends?

You may understand better precisely what comes under the head of gossiping, if I give you some examples of it.

In a certain small, thickly settled town, there lives a family consisting of a man, his wife, and his wife's sister. He has a little shop, it may be a jeweller's, saddler's, or shoemaker's, or what we call a store, no matter which, since he earns

enough to live most comfortably with the help of his wife and sister, who are noted for their industry and economy. One would think they had nothing to do but enjoy their own comforts, and aid and pity those less favored than themselves. But instead of this, they volunteer to supervise all the sins, follies, and short-comings of their neighbors. The husband is not a silent partner. He does his full share of the low work of this gossiping trio. Go to see them when you will, you may hear the last news of every family within half a mile. Such, for example, as follows: "Mr. —— gave one hundred and fifty dollars for his new wagon, and he had no need of a new one, the old one has not run more than two years." "Mrs. —— has got a new hired help, but she wo n't stay long, it 's come and go there." "Mrs. —— had another new gown on at meeting yesterday, which makes the fifth in less than a year, and every one of her girls had new ribands on their bonnets—it is a good thing to have rich friends, but for my part, I had rather wear my old ribands." "There go Sam Bliss's people with a barrel of flour, it was but yesterday she was at the Judge's begging!" "None of Widow Day's girls were at meeting, but they can walk out as soon as the sun is down."

This is but a specimen of the talk of these unfortunate people, who seem to have turned their home into a common sewer, through which all the sins and foibles of the neighborhood run. Have they minds and hearts? Yes, but their minds

have run to waste, and there is some taint, I fear, at their hearts.

The noted gossip, Miss ——, makes a visit in a town where she has been previously a stranger. She divides her time among several families. She is social, and what we think is miscalled agreeable, for she is perpetually talking of persons and things. She wins a too easy confidence, and she returns home with an infinite store of family anecdotes. She "*knows*" that Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So, who are supposed to live happily, are really on bad terms, and that he broke the hearts of two other women before he married his wife. She knows the particulars, but she has promised not to tell. She has found out that a certain family, who, for ten years, have been supposed to live very harmoniously with a step-mother, are really eminently wretched.

She has heard that Mr. ——, who apparently is in flourishing circumstances, has been on the brink of bankruptcy for the last ten years. She has been told, "that it is very dangerous to marry into a certain family, for, root and branch, they are infected with scrofula," &c. &c.—Could this woman find nothing in visiting a new scene to excite her mind but such trumpery? We have given you this example to show you that the sin of gossiping pervades some communities. This woman did not create these stories. She heard them all, the individuals who told them to her little thinking that they, in turn, would become the subjects of the very persons whose affairs

they were communicating. What should we think of persons who went about collecting for exhibition samples of the warts, wens, and cancers, with which their fellow-beings were afflicted. And yet, would not their avocation be more honorable, more humane, at least, than this gossip-monger's ?

We have heard such talk as follows, between ladies, wives, and *mothers*, wives of educated men, and persons who were called educated women. "Have you heard that Emma Ellis is going to Washington?" "To Washington! how on earth can the Ellises afford a winter in Washington ?" "O, you know they are not particular about their debts, and they have six girls to dispose of, and find rather a dull market here." "The Newtons are going to the country to live!" "Bless me! No—what 's that for ?" "They say, to educate their children; but my dress-maker, Sally Smith, who works for Mrs. Newton, says, she is worn out with dinner-parties—he runs the house down with company." "O, I suspect they are obliged to go to economize. You know she dresses her children so extravagantly! I saw Mary Newton at the Theatre—she is not older than my Grace—with a diamond Feroniere." "Diamond, was it ? Julia told me it was an aquamarine—the extravagance of some people is shocking!—I do not wonder the men are out of patience. Do not tell it again, because Ned Miller told me in confidence. He actually has locked up all his wife's worked pocket-handkerchiefs.

Well, whatever else my husband complains of, he cannot find fault with my extravagance!" Perhaps not, but faults far more heinous than extravagance, this poor woman had to account for —the *pernicious words* for which we must be brought into judgement.

I hope it may appear incredible to you, my young readers, that women, half way through this short life, with the knowledge of their immortal destiny, with a world without them, and a world within to explore and make acquaintance with, with the delightful interests and solemn responsibilities of parents upon them, should so dishonor God's good gift of the tongue, should so waste their time, and poison social life. But be on your guard. If your minds are not employed on higher objects, and your hearts set on better things, you will talk idly about your friends and acquaintance.

The habit of gossiping begins in youth. I once attended a society of young persons from thirteen to seventeen years of age, who met for benevolent purposes. "Is this reading or talking afternoon?" asked one of the girls. "Reading," replied the president, "and I have brought Percy's Reliques of English Poetry to read to you." "Is not that light-reading?" asked Julia Ivers. "These are old ballads and songs—yes, I suppose it would be called light reading." "Then I vote against it—mother don't approve of light reading." Julia, who had the lightest of all minds and the most voluble of tongues, preferred

talking to any reading, and without loss of time she began, to a knot of girls who too much resembled her—"Did you notice Matilda Smith, last Sunday?" "Yes, indeed, she had on a new silk dress." "That is the very thing I wanted to find out whether you were taken in with. It was nothing but her old sky-blue dyed!" "Can that be?—Why, she has worn it ever since she was thirteen. I wonder I did not see the prints of the tacks." "I did," interposed another of the young committee of investigation, "I took a good look as she stood in the door-way. She could not deceive me with aunt Sally's wedding sky-blue dyed black."

"I don't think Matilda would care whether you were deceived or not," said little Mary Morris, the youngest member of the society, coloring up to her eyes. "O, I forgot, Mary," said Julia Ivers, "that Matilda was your cousin." "It is not because she is my cousin," replied Mary. "Well, what is it, then?" Mary's tears dropped on her work, but she made no other reply. She had too much delicacy to proclaim her cousin's private good deeds, and she did not tell how Matilda, having had a small sum of money, which was to have been invested in a new silk gown, gave it, instead, to her kind "cousin Sally," who was sinking under a long indisposition, which her physician said might be removed by a journey. It was—and we believe Matilda little cared how much these girls gossiped about her dyed frock.

Julia Ivers turned the conversation, by saying,

"Do n't you think it strange, that Mrs. Sanford lets Maria ride out with Walter Isbel ?" "Yes, indeed, and what is worse yet, accept presents from him." "Why, does she !" exclaimed Julia, staring open her eyes, and taken quite aback by another person knowing a bit of gossip that had not yet reached her ears. "Yes, she does—he brought her three elegant plants from New York, and she wears a ring which he must have given her, for you know the Sanfords could not afford to buy such things; and besides, they never do."

I have given but a specimen. Various characters and circumstances were discussed, till the young gossips were interrupted by a proposition from the president, that the name of the society should be changed; for, as she said, she thought the little charities they did with their needles were a poor off-set against the uncharitableness of their tongues !

I have known candid and kind-hearted young persons cured of gossiping, by a single experience of its folly and evil tendency. A young friend of mine, related to me an anecdote of herself, which I shall repeat, merely changing the names. A Mr. Foster was engaged to be married to a Miss Hoffman, in a certain village. Mr. Foster, while paying an evening visit at Mrs. Frankfort's, the mother of my friend Susan, made a sarcastic remark, which both mother and daughter understood him to apply to his affianced bride, Miss Hoffman. Neither of them liked him before, and

now they were shocked and indignant. The next evening Susan passed alone with her friend Maria Huntly, and told her, probably with no abatement of the force of the expression, (for her spirit was roused against the false knight, as she deemed him,) the remarks that had fallen from Mr. Foster, about Miss Hoffman. Maria Huntly repeated the story, next day, to her friend Anne Alcott; and Anne Alcott, a righter of wrongs, went immediately with the tale to Miss Hoffman, who, mortified and wounded to the heart, dismissed her lover, without assigning any reason. He very wisely insisted on an explanation—the story was traced back to the Frankforts, and, on a revision of the unlucky conversation with Mr. Foster, they were convinced they had mistaken him; "and I," said my friend Susan, when she had finished the story to me, "was cured for ever of gossiping." This was a case of *mere gossiping*. There was no malice, no exaggeration; and the consequences had like to have been a final separation of persons attached, and engaged, and it may be, a broken heart.

There is a species of gossiping aggravated by treachery; but, bad as this is, it is sometimes committed more from thoughtlessness than malice. A girl is invited to pass a day, a week, or a month, it may be, in a family. Admitted to such an intimacy, she may see and hear much that the family would not wish to have reported. Circumstances often occur, and remarks are made, from which no harm would come if they were pub-

lished to the world, provided what went before, and came after, could likewise be known; but, taken out of their connexion, they make a false impression. It is by relating disjointed circumstances, and repeating fragments of conversation, that so much mischief is done by dress-makers, nurses, and guests admitted within the bosom of a family.

You know that with the Arabs, partaking salt is a pledge of fidelity, because the salt is a symbol of hospitality. Show a sacred gratitude for hospitality, by never making any disparaging remarks, or idle communications, about those into whose families you are received. I know persons who will say unblushingly, "I am sure that Mr. So-and-So is not kind to his wife—I saw enough to convince me of it when I staid there." "Mrs. L—— is very mean in her family." "How do you know that?" "I am sure I ought to know, for I staid a month in her house."

"If you wish to be convinced that Mrs. B—— has no government over her children, go and stay there, as I did, a week."

"The N.'s and their step-mother try to live happily together; but if you were in their family as much as I am, you would see there is no love lost between them!" Now you perceive, my young friends, that the very reason that should have sealed this gossip's lips, she adduces as the ground of your faith in her evil report.

I said this species of treacherous gossiping was often thoughtlessly committed. As a case in

point, I give you an anecdote of my young friend, Alice May. Alice is an orphan, and has lived the greater part of her short life, of fourteen years, in an uncle's family, where there is not a very strict attention to the morals of education. She is lively and talkative, but has not a particle of malice in her disposition. She hears every thing that is said, and repeats freely what she hears. She was passing a week with Mrs. Rockwell, a friend of her mother. Mr. Rockwell, who was most exact in all social duties, asked his wife one day, "why she was not more attentive to Mrs. Morton?" "I have had her here to tea," replied his wife. "What is that, my dear? the poor woman is living all alone at the inn—a most forlorn situation." "Well, my dear husband, I'll invite her, if you will entertain her—she is so silent, she exhausts me; I had as lief talk to a statue." "You must visit people for other reasons than because they are agreeable. There are the Alsops—you have never even called to see them." "And for a very good reason. I never heard, till last week, there were such people in town." "They have been here for six months, and not a creature, so far as I can hear, has ever called to see them—there is really a want of common humanity in this."

"I do not think so," replied Mrs. Rockwell. "At this time of day, people should know enough not to go among total strangers, from whom they wish or expect attentions, without a letter or introduction to somebody—for aught we know, the

Alsops were drummed out of the town they came from." Without meaning any disrespect to the Alsops, (whom Mrs. Rockwell had casually heard were exceedingly respectable people,) she, to justify herself from her husband's charge, was not content to assign a very sufficient reason for not having visited them, but had added a remark, which, if broken off from the rest of the conversation and repeated, might do them mischief, and herself discredit. And repeated it was. Alice May returned home, and the next week her aunt, being about giving a village tea-party, was going through, with a female friend, the usual deliberation of who was to be invited, and who not. Alice was all ear, and her tongue always ready to interpose its word. The lodger at the inn, Mrs. Morton, was mentioned. "Mrs. Rockwell," interposed Alice, says, "she had as lief talk to a statue." The Alsops came in turn. "Mrs. Rockwell," resumed Alice, says, that for aught any body here knows, they were drummed out of the town they came from." Alice's aunt laughed, and forgot at the next instant what Alice had said —not so her friend. She was a *gossip*—she so diligently circulated Mrs. Rockwell's remarks, that they soon reached the ears of Mrs. Morton and the Alsops, with sundry exaggerations, making them the enemies of the Rockwells, and it finally came back to them, after they had quite forgotten that any thing of the kind had been said in their house. "Mother," said Mary Rockwell, "you did say something of the kind, when Alice May

was here." "Mary is right," said Mr. Rockwell; "I remember now, you did. Alice must have told it—the mischievous little hussy!"

"Oh, father," said the good-natured little Mary, "Alice is not mischievous—I don't believe she *thought*."

"Mary has hit it," said her mother; "young people make mischief in this way, merely from want of thought."

"Well, at any rate," said Mr. Rockwell, "we 'll keep clear of the little tattler in future."

"Oh, father!" exclaimed Mary.

"And why 'Oh, father!' Mary?"

"Mary thinks," interposed Mrs. Rockwell, "that you are punishing too severely a fault in which there was no wrong intention. If you do not object to it, we will invite Alice to pass another week with us, and I will try to cure her of her too free use of her tongue." Mr. Rockwell made no reply. "Her mother was my dear friend," urged Mrs. Rockwell.

"And I want Alice to be my dear friend," urged Mary.

"Well, well, do as you like—you are both obstinate," said Mr. Rockwell, and added, kissing his little girl, "when you are set on doing good." Alice was invited, and came most readily, for the Rockwells' is one of the happiest of homes, and, of course, one of the pleasantest of visiting places. She was astonished and deeply mortified at the mischief she had done, and so touched with Mrs. Rockwell's maternal kindness in trying to

cure her fault, instead of resenting it, that, at the close of her friend's admonition to her, she said, while the tears streamed from her eyes, "I am sure, Mrs. Rockwell, you will cure me!"

"No, my dear Alice," replied Mrs. Rockwell, "I only make you thoroughly acquainted with your disease—you must cure yourself. You know what the Bible tells you; 'Work out your own salvation.' It is only by our own repeated and continued efforts that we can get rid of our faults and follies."

Alice began to work at her cure in earnest. Five years have now elapsed; and, though it must be confessed she is a generous talker, no one uses her tongue with a more innocent vivacity.

I have dwelt long on this topic of gossiping, my young friends, because, as I said before, I believe it to be a prevailing fault in our young and social country. The only sure mode of extirpating it is by the cultivation of your minds, and the purification of your hearts. All kinds and degrees of gossiping are as distasteful to an elevated character, as gross and unwholesome food is to a well-trained appetite.

FLATTERY, PRAISE, ETC.

Is not flattery a too general abuse of the tongue? Dr. Johnson says, that "to flatter is to endeavor to gain favor by pleasing falsities."

The flatterer who thus combines lying and selfishness, is, I trust, rare. To flatter in this manner, one must have been hardened in the ways of the world, and have made policy the rule of life. Your hearts are not yet so depraved, my young friends. But there are other species of flatterers. Some express extravagantly their real feelings. Some, of generous and impulsive natures, are for ever bubbling up with admiration which overflows upon whoever chances to be next them. Some flatter merely to be flattered in return. This is very common with vain persons. They seem, by a singular sort of delusion, to fancy that though they hold up to the mirror but a phantom, the reflection is a reality. There are those that we should call benevolent flatterers, if it were not a sad misapplication of benevolence—persons who flatter merely to excite pleasurable sensations.

The most common subject of flattery among young persons is that which is precisely least worthy of extreme admiration—personal beauty. Girls fall into raptures of admiration over the eyes, complexion, hair, teeth, hands, feet, and "form divine" of their young favorites. This may be perfectly sincere, but it not only injures, sometimes fatally, the possessor of an accidental and perishing gift, it injures the mind that overestimates it. Flattery is by no means confined to the person, it is addressed to all the qualities of mind and heart.

But you will ask, "Are we never to express

an honest and well-grounded admiration? Are not our tongues the natural channels of our affections?—we cannot help expressing them."

No, my dear young friends, and I think you ought not to help it. God has planted within us a love of approbation, and a craving for the expression of affection. It is difficult for me to describe to you the difference between flattery and praise—you all feel it. Praise is addressed to a just self-estimate. Flattery to self-conceit—to an over-estimate of our beauty, our faculties, our virtues, or our actions. Praise is the healthy food; flattery the food that pampers and sickens. The healthy character thrives and expands on well-earned, and strictly-measured praise, as the plant on the dews of heaven, and it shrinks from flattery as if it were a poisonous distillation.

You need no advice as to the expression of your affection. Nature is here the best teacher. Love will out and none can hinder it. The tongue will express it, and the actions will express it, more emphatically than the tongue. Bear it always in mind, that action is the most satisfactory expression, and take care to keep the expression of the tongue within the measure of the feelings. If all kinds of lying, every species of gossiping, and every mode of flattery, were banished from conversation, some societies would seem suddenly to have joined the order of La Trappe, and made a vow of perpetual silence. But need it be so, my young friends? Is not the world full of knowledge to be communicated?

CHOICE OF TOPICS.

u need not talk pedantically about books,
this reading age, scarcely a day passes that
o not take up a book, a journal, or a news-
, in which you find something to enrich your
rsation, something that it will give others
ıre to know. A walk will give you pleasant
. A journey, if you have kept your eyes
ars open, abundant and profitable ones.
lf a dozen persons coming together of dif-
degrees of information, different pursuits,
sts, and feelings, may always, by the judi-
use of their tongues, reciprocally instruct and
t one another.
ppose, for example, a great statesman, Mr.
ter, perhaps, an humble fisherman, and a
thropist, to take refuge in an inn from a hail-
. After they have got through with the inno-
topic of the weather—for great and small
alk about the weather—the fisherman relates
xperience on his own element, tells it in his
y and technical phrases, and you will see
atesman and the philanthropist all attention
lelight. The philanthropist next, without
stentation of his own benevolence, turns the
t to the state of the prisons, and the eye of
eather-beaten fisherman glistens, and the
of the statesman warms, as they hear of the
vements in the discipline of the prisons, and
ssible improvement of their tenants, those

hitherto hopeless outcasts from the human family. By this time it is the statesman's turn to speak, and his companions, having now made some acquaintance with him, and found out that this great man has like passions and feelings with themselves, fearlessly make inquiries of him about the important affairs with which he is conversant, some disputed article of the Constitution, perhaps, with which he is known to be familiar as with household words, and he gives them information that, but for the lucky chance of this meeting, they never would have obtained. When they part, the statesman and the philanthropist feel themselves enriched by the knowledge of the fisherman's life, and certainly their hearts are enriched by a new feeling of sympathy with him. The fisherman many a time afterwards, in his solitary little boat on the ocean, thinks of the prisoner condemned by crime to solitary confinement, and thanks God for the bread he earns by honest hardships. And the statesman perchance may have received a new incitement in that accidental conversation, to devote his talents in the hall of legislation to more generous purposes than party bickerings.

But, my young friends, I may give you an example better adapted to your own condition. Not long since, I was in a family where there were several girls residing for their education. A certain hour in the day was spent in the open air. Julia came in, all eagerness, and addressing one of the schoolgirls, said, "O, Mary, don't you

think Cornelia Wetmore has got a mantilla, trimmed all round with lace—I do n't believe it 's real —but I could not get a fair look at it, for Sarah Dutton was walking on one side of her, and Jane Colton on the other. Jane had on a shawl, just to show off her new mousseline, I know, for she looked half frozen, and Sarah had on her blue cloak, and a cherry riband on her bonnet, and *yellow* cap-strings !" A knot of girls gathered about Julia, and they chattered, like so many chimney-swallows, about mantillas, *real* lace, mousselines, yellow cap-strings, &c.

Again the door opened, and Bessie and Lucy entered, glowing with exercise. They had been scrambling through a wood, still leafless, for it was early in April, and their hands were full of most fragrant and beautiful wild-flowers, which Bessie had found just peeping from under the melting snow. Bessie, by inquiries and investigations, ascertained what she before suspected, that they were that flower, the sweetest of all our spring-blossoms, the trailing arbutus. She felt, and she had a right to feel, the pride and pleasure of a discoverer, and she and her little knot of girls talked long and volubly of flowers, their seasons and properties.

Next entered Louisa, a tender-hearted, reflecting girl. She threw herself abstractedly into a chair. "What ails you, Louisa ?" asked her instructress.

"Things puzzle me so !" she replied, and the tears that had gathered in her eyes flowed down

her cheeks. "Just as I passed the hotel, a travelling carriage with two young men in it, and beautiful horses, and every thing elegant, and a servant in a dickey behind, stopped there. And just then a pale woman—a traveller—passed on foot with a baby in her arms, and a little boy—a pretty little fellow—trudging alongside of her. Now, why should there be such a horrid difference in people's condition in this world?" Much conversation followed, on what was evil, and what was not, on its origin and tendency; and though Louisa's "puzzle" could not be quite satisfactorily solved, the girls' minds were awakened; and their hearts stirred up by their teacher, (who never lost an opportunity of spurring them to good,) to the resolution to do all in their power to lessen the painful disparities of life.

The last straggler from the circle, was Jane D——. She had been to the postoffice—and there she had heard some gentleman read from the paper, the account of a contemplated establishment of a communication by steam through the Mediterranean, between England and her East Indian possessions. The gentleman had remarked, that no one could conjecture even, how far the commercial relations of the world were to be changed by steam.

The idea was a new one to Jane, and it had excited her intelligent mind. She asked a great many questions, which elicited from a well-informed circle much information.

Now, my friends, these are but slight illustra-

tions of the well-directed conversation of a society of young people. Is it not better than talking of your neighbor's petty concerns, of mantillas, belts, and "yellow cap-ribands?"—is it not far better than discussing the foibles of your acquaintance, and publishing their wrong doings?

It is common for young people to shrink from taking part in the conversation of their elders. If you exhort them on this subject, they reply, "O, I can't talk with grown up people." This feeling is not so much their fault, as the fault of those who have had the care of their childhood. Very young members of the home-society, if properly talked to, are intelligent listeners, and early learn, without pertness or bashfulness, to take their minor part in conversation.

You hear it said of such and such persons, that "they are gifted in conversation." Enlarge the boundaries of your knowledge, my young friends, keep your senses on the alert, and fill your hearts to overflowing, and you will be, if not "gifted," a talker worth listening to.

Do not think that your minds must be kept on a perpetual strain, to talk in fine language and well-turned sentences, on choice topics. Nothing is more disagreeable than the stiltiness and haranguing of such talkers. Simplicity and naturalness are the charms of conversation. You will find yourself better pleased, and often more edified by common sense and good humor, than by the display of what is called an eloquent talker. I still fear you may fall into the mistake of thinking

that this advice implies, you must always talk well and wisely. No, my dear girls, I know you too well. You must sometimes talk nonsense—"*run on*," as the expression is; and I like to hear you, but let it be only *sometimes*, and however light and vaporish the nonsense may be, only take care that there be not a residuum of one drop of bitterness.

We should not often present Napoleon as an example to our gentle young friends, but we would remind them, that it was said of him, that he was never in company with any one, however inferior his condition, or humble his occupation, without eliciting by his questions some information. If he encountered an old woman in ascending an Alpine mountain, he learned from her how her people earned their bread, and how they contrived to pay their taxes. If, in a forced march, he stopped as a blacksmith's to have a nail put in his horse's shoe, he learned the cost and qualities of different irons. It was said of the celebrated Edmund Burke, that he never took shelter from a storm under a shed with wayfarers, without leaving them wiser than he found them.

A few words as to the minor qualities and graces of conversation. We may overlook coarse language, vulgar phraseology, and bad grammar in illiterate persons; but all those who have the advantage of our common schools *ought* to be exempt from these faults. Choose the words and forms of expression that most clearly and strongly express your ideas. From two words, nearly

synonymous, select the one most commonly used, for it will be most generally understood; and I pray you to avoid the pedantry of talking rather to display your own knowledge, than to communicate pleasure to others. Simplicity is the charm of conversation. Bad grammar is very common. It is not easy to learn to talk grammatically from books. Your parents, my young friends, for the most part, had not the advantages of school-education that you have, and you, very early and naturally, imbibe their incorrect phraseology. You can only reform this by a strict attention to the instructions of your teachers—to the rules of your books, and to the modes of speaking observed in the best societies you frequent.

Pronunciation is another grace in conversation, to which you would do well to attend, by consulting the best standards. But more important than this, is a clear and distinct articulation. This is a *must-have*. Without this, if you were to utter all the apothegms of the seven wise men, the half of them would fall unheeded from your lips.

There is no grace in which education is more apparent, than in the modulation of the voice. It is remarked by foreigners, who are the best judges of such a national characteristic, that the voices of our females are pitched too high—that they are shrill and disagreeable. "A low tone, an excellent thing in woman!" says Shakspeare—excellent in woman, because indicative of gentleness and modesty.

After having triumphed over the sins, follies,

and frivolities that beset conversation, do not fall into the affectations—affectations of voice, pronunciation, intonation, and manner.

And now, my dear young friends, hoping that I may have excited you to think a little more of the use and abuses of the tongue than you have thought before, I leave the subject, with the earnest wish that, in the striking language of Scripture, "the tongue may be a tree of life" to you, and that, "keeping that, you may keep your own souls."

CHAPTER XVIII.

WHAT TO READ, AND HOW TO READ.

WHAT is a book, my young friends? Is it not a cabinet which contains the most interesting creation of God, the mind of a human being, a portion of the Divine mind? From this mind you may have been separated by intervening ages, oceans may have divided you. But here it has come to your home, to dwell with you, to impart to you its best thoughts, to communicate to you its observations and experience, and to share with you the treasures of knowledge acquired by days, and nights, and years of laborious study.

Time was, when books could only be obtained at great pains and expense, when they were the rarest of luxuries; now, they may abound in the humblest of your homes. The historian recounts

to you the history of past ages, and makes you acquainted with all the nations of the world. The traveller opens to you the furthest East, guides you through the heart of Africa, and familiarizes you with the manners, sciences, and arts of the polished nations of Europe. The biographer tells you the story of the great and good. The man of science makes you acquainted with the stars, and discloses to you the secret treasures hidden in the bosom of the earth. The poet throws a veil of enchantment over the realities of life, and the writer of fiction stirs up your heart through the medium of your imagination. One book does more than all these. It tells you of Him who was before the world was made—it instructs you in your duty and destiny. Do not such friends deserve respect, honor, and all observance?

Think of your favorite author, whoever he may be. You would have esteemed it an honor, and an inexpressible pleasure, to have been in his society for half an hour. You would have listened for every word that dropped from his lips, and have remembered and repeated it. And here, in his book, the treasures of his mind are given to you; you have not merely a glimpse of them—they abide with you. They wait your leisure and convenience. If you are by any misfortune cut off from occupation and society, there they are, to instruct and cheer you.

Think, my dear young friends, of the difference that is made in the character of a human being, simply by reading. Compare an Irish girl who

comes to this country at fifteen or sixteen, who has never been taught to read, with one of your own countrywomen in the humblest condition, of the same age, who *loves to read*, and who has read the books within her reach!

Books are the best property of the rich; think what they are to the poor who *really love them*. Compare the pampered boy, who cares for nothing so much as the indulgence of his sensual appetites, fretting over a table spread luxuriously, to a little fellow who, coming from the district school, with his empty luncheon basket, snatches his Robinson Crusoe from the shelf; and, while his half frozen toes are warming, devours it, forgetful of every evil in life.

It was but yesterday that I was at the humble home of a revolutionary soldier—a pensioner. I found his wife reading. Her eight children are dispersed south and west, and the old pair are left alone. They live far away from the village, and hardly put their heads out of doors from November till March. I involuntarily expressed my sympathy in their solitary condition. "O," replied the old lady most cheerily, "I have company—*books*, the best of company!"

Think over your acquaintance, my young friends; I am sure you will find among them some old person, some invalid, some one cut off from social pleasures, to whom life would be a tedious burden, if it were not for books.

If there is a real love of books, there is hardly a limit to be set to the knowledge that may be ac-

quired from them without the aid of instructers, schools, or colleges.

Governor Everett, in a late address, gives an example of how much may be effected by books, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, by a person bent on acquiring knowledge. He quotes from the letter of a *blacksmith*, who says, that his advantages of education were limited to a district school, before he was fifteen years old. He was then apprenticed to a blacksmith, but previous to that time, he had, to quote his own words, "acquired an indomitable passion for reading." At the intervals of acquiring his trade, he learned from books, without a teacher, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew! Since then, he says, "Through the facilities afforded by the books of the American Antiquarian Society, I have added so much to my previous acquaintance with the ancient, modern, and oriental languages, as to be able to read upwards of fifty of them, with more or less facility." You see here what difficulties may, and will be overcome, by one who has an "indomitable passion for reading;" for it was to read works in their originals, that this remarkable man made such efforts.

An accomplished scholar, and one of the first geniuses of the last century, said he was more indebted to a love of reading, acquired during a sickly childhood, than to all other sources of improvement; and it is well known, that Sir Walter Scott acquired the taste, and much of the material to which we owe his delightful books, from the

books he read when, a lame boy, he was lying on his bed.

I could fill a volume with the benefits resulting from a love of books. May you learn it, my dear young friends, far better from your own experience!

A love for reading is with some merely the keen appetite of a superior mind. It would be felt under any circumstances whatever. But these are the few—the gifted. With most persons, the taste for reading must be cultivated. I believe there is no habit easier to form; intelligent children, who live in reading families, with very few exceptions, are fond of reading as soon as they can read with facility.

But, if you have been so unfortunate as not to acquire this habit of reading early, form it now for yourself. If you are not capable of selecting your own books, take the advice of some friend who knows the wants of your mind. Resolve to devote a portion of every day, for a year to come, to reading; and then, if you forget your resolution, it will not signify. The love of reading will, by that time, surely take the place of the duty, and do your mind vastly more good.

The selection of books is next in importance to a love of reading. And here books have an obvious advantage over society. You cannot always choose your company, you may your books; at least you may reject those that are worthless, and unimproving.

It is difficult to give any general advice as to

the selection of books, because so much depends on the character, opportunities, and leisure of the individual.

Books are now so cheap, and so generally diffused, that there are very few who cannot *select;* they are so adapted to every mind, that the dullest may be stimulated to interest, and the most fastidious may be satisfied.

It would be too painful for me to believe that there is one among you, to whom it is necessary to say, "Regard the Bible as the first and best of books." But I fear, my young friends, that you read the Bible much less than you should. The multitude of religious books and tracts have, in some measure, superseded it. You are attracted by a story, and, to get a little pure gold, you receive a great deal of dross. Many of these books, I know, derive their spirit from the Bible; many of them are useful and delightful; but let them take a subordinate place, and not encroach on the time you have to give to the reading of the Bible. Do not be satisfied to drink from the stream which is imbued with much earthy material, when you can go to the pure fountain.

I advise you, my young friends, to read the Bible daily, provided you give your minds to it. But beware of reading it as a mere habit, from an impression that you perform a religious service if you read a certain portion of the Holy Book. Such reading is merely in accordance with the letter—and "the letter killeth," you know. It is the "Spirit that giveth life."

If you maintain the habit from a sense of duty, not merely from a superstitious fear, the Spirit will not be long absent. I know a young person who, for some years, was engaged in a career that almost shut her out from religious influences. Her occupations were intensely interesting and absorbing. She had been educated by a religious person; and, during the whole time, she preserved the habit of reading daily a chapter in the Bible. She afterwards said, she believed it was this habit that kept a religious sentiment alive within her.

You will find your pleasure in reading the Bible incalculably increased, if you will read it not only with a spirit submissive to its Divine instruction, but with your mind awakened, and eager to understand it. There are Dictionaries of the Bible, that explain what is obscure; there are books that will give you much light upon the history, customs, and modes of life among the Jews. There are others that explain the prophecies, and show you their fulfilment. 'Keith on the Prophecies' is, I believe, the best.

All the light that can be obtained from other sources, serves to show the truth of the Bible. Fortify your minds, then, with knowledge, my young friends. It is the ignorant who are the readiest prey to infidelity.

I have said before, that the books to be read, depend much on the leisure you have for reading. Those who have but little time to devote to this mode of mental improvement, should be very

careful not to waste it in miscellaneous and profitless reading. For instance, if you can read but few books, be sure that the history of your own country is among them. Make yourself acquainted thoroughly with its institutions, its past and present condition, its extent, climate, laws, productions, and commerce. All these subjects come within our own sphere—they may be called domestic matters. Think you, if a woman was well instructed, well *read* on these topics, she would be as incapable of business, and therefore as dependent as she now is?

Think you, my young friends, that if women could talk intelligently and agreeably on these topics, you would see, in a small social party, the men talking party politics on one side of the room, and the women on the other, discussing their domestics, their kitchen affairs, or talking over the fashions, or setting their heads together over a dish of gossip? No: the effect of the intelligent and well-directed reading of females would be, to improve the other sex quite as much as themselves.

The boy, whose mind received its first training from an intelligent mother who understood the history and condition of her country, could not confine and depress his views to mere party strifes and puerile objects; and the boy, who had an intellectual companion in his sister, would find his highest pleasure in the best female society.

Seeing how much depends on what you read,

and how you read, I pray you, my dear young friends, to give your minds to the subject.

Next to the history and condition of your own country, it is important that you acquaint yourselves with the history and condition of the countries whence your ancestors came. Then you will be able to compare your country with other countries, your own times with preceding ages. Thus informed, you will not fall into the common national vanity of fancying all knowledge, all virtue, and all progress, concentrated in the United States; nor into a worse error, a culpable ignorance of the advantages of your own country, and insensibility to them.

You will find well-written and authentic travels, a very improving and delightful kind of reading. You may lack money and opportunity to travel twenty miles from home, when, for one or two dollars, you may buy a book that will take you with a well-instructed and all-observing companion half over the world. Or, if you cannot expend the cost of the book, you may get it from a society, or district-library; or, borrow it from some kindly-disposed person.

Good biographies are very improving books. The experience of others will often suggest models, advice, and reproof, that comes in the most inoffensive form. Many have been stimulated to magnanimity and disinterestedness, by the memoirs of Collingwood. Some, who have presumed too much on their own attainments, must have closed the memoirs of Elizabeth Smith

with an amended self-appreciation. Many must have had their practical piety stimulated by reading the life of the indefatigable Hannah More; and all of you, my young friends, may find a beautiful example in the life of our own unpretending countrywoman, Hannah Adams.

Every well-educated young person, who has leisure for reading, should be well versed in English literature. We know young ladies who have spent some half-dozen precious years with foreign masters, who have read half a dozen French works, Metastasio, Petrarch's sonnets, Alfieri's plays, and, perhaps, have stumbled through one or two German books, who have never read the classics in their own language; who have only *heard* of Addison and Johnson, have never read a stanza of Pope, and are acquainted with but so much of Shakspeare as they may have chanced to see represented at the theatre. This is like foregoing the life-sustaining and abundant fruits of your own rich land, to have half a dozen precious exotics potted in your window.

In the wide department of fictitious writing, let your consciences restrain and direct your inclination, and rectify your taste. The attractiveness of this species of writing, to all ages, is apparent from the child that in its mother's arms revels in Mother Goose's Melodies, to the old man, that, with spectacles on his nose, is seen laughing over the pages of Don Quixote. Its captivation should put you on your guard, my young friends, and teach you that temperance, if not abstinence, is your duty.

When our Saviour employed fiction in the parables of the Prodigal Son, and of the Good Samaritan, it was, no doubt, to give to an important truth, a form that should be universally interesting and touching. Few will object to your reading such fictitious writings as do good to your hearts; and, while you have such as Sir Walter Scott's, and Miss Edgeworth's, you have no excuse for reading the profligate and romantic novels of the last century, or the no less profligate and far more insidious romances of the present day, such as Mr. Bulwer's, and the trash that fills the circulating libraries.

Do not let a seductive novel trench upon the time that you have for more important reading. If you find yourself taking up Ivanhoe to read a second time, when you might read another book which would inform you where you are ignorant, and ought not to be so; have the resolution to lay it aside, and let it wait for some day when you are indisposed and listless, or are condemned to a steamboat, and need a book that will stimulate or recreate you.

Above all, avoid *poor novels*, and the trashy tales with which some of our newspapers and the inferior periodicals abound. Nothing is more enfeebling to the mind. It is like living on bar-room cordials, watergruel, and rehashed hashes.

Next to "what to read," comes the great question "how to read," and I am not sure the last is not the weightier of the two.

And here, again, my young friends, I must

urge upon you, though you may be tired of a word so often repeated,—*attention*; without it you can succeed in nothing, and certainly without it, books might as well be blanks to you.

Think, for a moment, what is achieved by attention. It was by attention, that Cuvier attained such perfection in comparative anatomy, that when a little bone was shown him, he could tell to what class of animals it belonged. It is by attention to his barometer, that the mariner avoids shipwreck. It is by attention, that the deaf and dumb are taught language, and the blind learn to read. By attention, the Indian finds his way through pathless forests, and the physician, by attention to the skin, eye, and pulse of his patient, applies his healing art. It is by attention, that "we learn to read in the human face beamings of love that no language can express, and of aversion that no language can conceal." Attention to the rise and fall of the lid of a boiling tea-kettle, has led, by gradual steps, to steamboats and rail-roads, and what calamities have been inflicted, by a want of attention, in these same steamboats!

It is only by attention that, as our eyes pass over a book, we transfer its knowledge into our own minds.

No book will improve you, which does not make you think; which does not make your own mind work. This is as certain as that the mill is not improved by the corn that passes through it, or that the purse is none the richer for the money that has been in it.

When you read, do not *take for granted*, believing, with ignorant credulity, whatever you see stated in a book. Remember, an author is but one witness, and often a very fallible one. Pause in your reading, reflect, compare what the writer tells you, with what you have learned from other sources, on the subject, and, above all, use your own judgement independently, not presumptuously.

Knowing how short and precious time is, be more careful in the selection of your books than eager to read a great many. When you do read, read thoroughly and understandingly.

Many persons leave their reading to chance, and only read such books as happen to fall in their way. This is much after the fashion of their conduct of other affairs. There are not a few persons in this world who employ the teachers chance throws in their way, who follow the business they chance upon, and mate themselves with such as chance to offer. The wise and good select, and profit by selection.

I have known persons who had a vague desire of improvement, and a general impression that it was a good thing to read, who would ask you to lend them a book. And when you asked, "What book?" would reply, "O! any, they did not much care what!" Now, my young friends, you should no more begin to read a book without some definite object, than you would enter upon a road without knowing to what point you wished to be conducted.

It is a good practice to talk about a book you have just read; not to display your knowledge, for this is pedantry or something worse; but to make your reading a social blessing by communicating liberally to those in your family circle, who may have less time and opportunity for reading than you have. You may often, too, by the superior knowledge of a friend, correct the false impressions you have received. Or, your friend may have read the same book, and then it is a delightful point of sympathy.

There are aids to reading profitably, which none of our thriving farmers' or mechanics' families need be without. They cannot afford large libraries, nor expensive Encyclopedias, but they can afford a good English Dictionary, Classical and Biographical Dictionaries, a Gazetteer and an Atlas. Without these aids, your progress is perpetually obstructed, your information is imperfect, and your impressions clouded and unsatisfactory. When I see a girl lay aside a book she is reading, with evident interest, to look out in a Biographical Dictionary the name of a person with which she has just met for the first time, or take up her Atlas to trace a traveller's course; or her Classical Dictionary to explain some allusion, I am sure she is reading, not merely because she has nothing else to do, or for a transient pleasure, but to acquire knowledge. All these books of reference, a *treasure* for life, would not cost more than two of the eight dresses for a lady's annual supply on the list of the Ladies' Almanac, to which I

have before alluded. Is there one among you, my young friends, who would not give a superfluous gown for a useful book?

One word, before I close this subject, as to the preservation of your books. If you love them, you will respect them, and unless you are incorrigibly slovenly and careless, you will not break off the covers, soil the leaves, and dogsear the corners. You would guard them as a miser does his gold, if you could but foresee the feelings with which, in your mature age, you will look upon the well-preserved book that was the charm of your childhood.

Sir Walter Scott, the man who found time for every thing, was scrupulously orderly and neat in the care of his books. His biographer tells us, that as often as he took one from the shelf, he dusted it.

There is a common and offensive habit destructive to books, which we should not presume to caution any *educating* little girl against, if we had not seen it practised by *educated* men. This is wetting the fingers to turn over the leaves.

It is wise to preserve your own books with care; to be careless of others' books is immoral. We have known the generosity and longsuffering of the most liberal persons exhausted, by the negligence and carelessness of borrowers. Their books have been returned unfit to be replaced in their libraries, or not returned at all, and thus, in requital for their liberality, valuable works have been lost, often valuable sets broken up.

Surely this should not be. When you borrow a book, put a cover on it before you read it. Use it with clean hands. Never lay it down on the face, nor where it is exposed to be knocked down by the next passer-by. Do not readily yield to any one's request to lend it again, but return it promptly and punctually. Perform the borrower's duty strictly, and Heaven bless you with liberal lenders.

CHAPTER XIX.

LOVE OF NATURE.

Lord Bacon speaks of the contemplation of Nature as a means of health; and certainly a love of Nature is, in its influence on the mind and body, one of the healthiest of our affections. But, my young friends, this love needs cultivation—there are few with whom it is spontaneous, and they are persons of keen sensibility, quick perception, and accurate observation.

This love, like every thing else, is to be acquired by *attention*. If you are in the habit of observing the face of Nature, you will certainly grow to love it.

Is it not deplorable that multitudes should live through a long life, and die without touching the feast every where spread before them? They are insensible to the

"Sweet approach of eve or morn."

They are blind to the beautiful processes of the seasons, and the wonder-working changes of the atmosphere. For them in vain is the bloom of spring, and the hues of the summer harvest-fields. In vain for them the magnificent swelling of the ocean, the waterfalls, the flowery brooks—"eyes have they, but they see not; ears, but they hear not." Now, my young friends, that you may not pass through life with the absolute loss of a pure, certain, and permanent source of happiness, I pray you to make the beauties of Nature a *study*. If you live in the city, you are nearly debarred of the means. The book is closed upon your eye; but even in the city there is here and there a scattered leaf. There are parks and squares where the fresh grass springs, and flowering shrubs give their sweet odors to the air. In every street, amidst brick, mortar, and pavements, that speak only of man, are trees, God's witnesses. Observe them, and they will express to you in characters of beauty, the changing seasons. See their freshening stems and swelling buds in spring, their wealth of leaves in summer, their brilliant hues in autumn,* and in winter the naked, graceful forms of those limbs, over which the green garments of summer hung.

Man cannot cover up or efface rivers and bays, those glorious works of God, on which cities are

* Some of our young friends may not know that there is no country so celebrated for the brilliancy of its autumnal foliage as our own. I once met a gentleman who crossed the Atlantic to see it.

planted. You may occasionally get a glimpse of these, my dear girls, even if you are buried in the heart of a city. Watch the vessels gliding on the water, and the beautiful effect of wind and light upon them. Turn your eyes upwards. Your firmament is circumscribed, but you can see its lights, the most soul-stirring objects that meet the eye of man.

If you are so happy as to live in the country, the book of Nature is at your command, and you may con your lessons on every hill-side. The roughest, most barren, most monotonous landscape has an expansive firmament, sunshine and clouds, a for ever changing and perpetual beauty. You may not have the prairie-gardens of the west, but Nature, if you love her, will teach you to make gardens of your own; and kind mother earth will yield you the wherewithal.

But it may be your happiness to live amidst beautiful scenery. Do not, then, be like those of whom Byron says,

> "Poor paltry slaves! yet born 'midst noblest scenes—
> Why, Nature, waste thy wonders on such men?"

Do not be negligent of your great privilege. Next to having friends and books, we esteem it the greatest happiness of life, to have a home in a beautiful country, amid tree-crested hills, where the streams gushing from their mountain-sources, leap and dance along their descending channels, the symbols of youth and happy liberty; where the summer-harvest waves on the hill-side; where a quiet river winds through the thick-standing corn;

where the happy homes of the deep valley just peep through the trees that embower them ; where the secluded lake mirrors the silver beauties that cluster round it ; and where each season seems to the lover of Nature, as to the boy in the fable, the most beautiful.

Each season, I say, for it is only those who are unobservant of Nature, that think the winter dreary and devoid of beauty. I do not allude to rare and transient appearances, when it seems as if Nature kindly spread her purest garment over her blighted earth, or to those brilliant days when the earth appears sheeted with glass, when every spear of withered grass is sheathed in crystal, and the trees are hung with jewels, but to the ordinary effects of winter in our rigorous climate.

Do you not love to mark the wavy outlines of the hills that were hidden by the summer foliage; to see the windings of the river, that, now its veil has dropped, gleams, or rather smiles upon you all along its course ; to see the lake sparkling up like a gem from the bosom of the valley ? Have you never observed the effect of the atmosphere in our cold climate ; the excessive brightness of the stars in a clear cold night ; the purple and rose-colored light that steals along the south and western hills at the rising of the sun ; the transparency of the air in the middle of the day, when the distant mountains look like walls of sapphire ; and above all, the indescribable glories of the sunset, when the mountains seem bathed in showers of molten gold and silver ; when every cloud that

floats along the horizon has the tints of the rainbow; and the sun, that perhaps a moment before had been obscured, shines forth from his pavilion of glowing clouds, and then disappears in a sea of glory.

There is no hyperbole in this, my young friends. The sunsets are not always so brilliant, but if you will observe, you will admit there is rarely a day that they are not marked by some beauty. Words but feebly express the glories of God which the heavens declare. Nor does it need any peculiar gift to admire them. I have seen schoolgirls, trained to observation and out-door pleasures, as much excited, day after day, by a winter's sunset, as a child is by a conjurer's tricks. And is not the excitement more healthy, more ennobling?

These natural pleasures you may always have. In no condition or stage of life will they fail you. Will not, then, a true economy lead you to cherish a love of them? Well might Byron call it a "waste" where they were not enjoyed. They have, too, great moral uses; their tendency is to preserve you from dissipation, from evil speaking, gossiping and coarse pleasures, for their tendency is elevating. They are the ministers of religion. Madame Roland, a noble woman, who, from the crimes and abuses of the times in which she lived, fell into the great misery of doubting the existence of God, said, that when she was alone and looking out on Nature, her doubts were gone. The Creator is visible in his works, and if you there draw near to Him, He will draw near to you.

We hope the remark of some foreign travellers, that Americans are peculiarly insensible to the beauties of scenery, is not just. It should *not* be so. These pleasures are in harmony with our institutions. They are accessible to all. Some of you, my young friends, may never be rich enough to travel to the Louvre and the Vatican, the storehouses of the arts. You may never see the old palaces of Europe, with their long galleries of statues and pictures; but Nature's pictures, the unequalled models of the painter, are ever before you; her exhibition-rooms are always open, and no price of admission to be paid.

Drawing is one of the accomplishments, and does not come within our list of *must-haves;* nevertheless, if you have an opportunity, my young friends, I advise you to acquire it. It may prove extremely useful to you. It certainly improves the taste and the eye. Even a superficial acquaintance with landscape drawing, will increase your love of scenery.

Gardening is one of the pleasures which grows out of a love of Nature, and ministers to it. The culture of flowers has been one of the favorite employments of females, ever since Eve went forth to her morning labors "among sweet dew and flowers."

Labor is so dear, and men so scarce in the older parts of our country, that unless our females will take into their own hands the rearing of flowers, small fruits, and the more delicate vegetables, all but the rich must do without them—a sad alternative!

Is it not a fact, that the dinner-table in many of our farmers' families has, for the greater part of the summer, no vegetables but potatoes upon it, when there is ample garden-ground, and females in the house, who would be the better for spending an hour or two out of doors every day? How many farmers' gardens in New England have strawberry-beds? It is mortifying in these days of improved cultivation, to see our little front yards overgrown with coarse grass, with here and there an old scrawny, woody lilac, or perhaps, a few straggling neglected rose-bushes. These little court-yards, now mere waste ground, might be made to lend beauty, grace, and fragrance to the merest hovel of a house.

Miss Mitford, who, among other accomplishments for which she is far-famed, is a most accomplished cultivator, has, in her last work, incidentally introduced a description of a portion of her garden-wall which, at the risk of making my young friends blush for their own neglect, I am tempted to quote. The little domain attached to Miss Mitford's cottage, is, if I have been correctly informed, not more extensive than an average farmer's garden! "I know nothing so pretty," she says, "as the manner in which creeping plants interwreath themselves one with another. We have at this moment a wall quite covered with honeysuckles, fuchsias, roses, clematis, passion-flowers, myrtles, scobœa, acrima carpis, lotus spermus, and maurandia Barclyana, in which two long sprays of the last-mentioned climber have

jutted out from the wall, and entwined themselves together, like the handle of an antique basket. The rich profusion of leaves, those of the lotus spermus, comparatively rounded and dim, soft in texture and color, with a darker patch in the middle, like the leaf of the old gum geranium, those of the maurandia so bright and shining, and sharply outlined—the stalks equally graceful in their varied green, and the roseate bells of the one contrasting and harmonizing so finely with the rich violet flowers of the other, might really form a study for a painter. I never saw any thing more graceful in quaint and cunning art, than this bit of simple nature. But Nature often takes a fancy to outvie her skilful and ambitious handmaid, and is always certain to succeed in her competition."

You may be discouraged by an array of flowers new to you, and of others, the myrtle and passion-flower for instance, which will not endure the rigor of our climate. But there are beautiful plants enough that will, exotics and natives.

If there is no cultivator within your reach, who will give you seeds, and slips, go to the wood and get the flowers that Nature has so profusely sown there. The laurel, (kalmia,) the wild honeysuckle, (azalia,) and the sweet briar grow all over our hills. The most beautiful species of the clematis grows like a common weed, along our river-courses, and all the varieties of the orchis, the brilliant cardinal, (lobelia,) and flowers, more than I can name, are scattered over even our northern states.

Girls of fourteen, some girls of twelve years, are perfectly competent to the weeding of strawberry-beds, training grape-vines, tying up lettuces, transplanting tomatoes and cauliflowers, and the entire culture of flowers and shrubs.

A basket of strawberries is a gift fit to offer a princess, a benefaction to bestow on an invalid, and a resource for hospitality in a frugal household. How cheaply earned is such a luxury !—cheaply ! the labor that produces it is paid tenfold in the health and cheerfulness of the laborer.

The time spent in embroidering pocket-handkerchiefs and tabourets, will cover your garden-beds with strawberries, and fill them with flowers, the adornment of paradise. Then, my dear young friends, estimate the worth of each, and choose your occupation.

CHAPTER XX.

CHARITIES.

THERE is one branch of the business of women's lives, to which the heart is sometimes given without the cooperation of the mind; and in nothing is it more important that the mind should direct the heart. I allude to your charities, my young friends.

Most persons receive their opinions and ideas

from books, from the dictation of others, or from any thing rather than their own observation and reflection. If you will observe, and think upon the subject, you will perceive that all that branch of charity which consists in giving money, clothes, and food, holds a very different place in this country from what it does in those countries where the poor *cannot help themselves*.

I can only state facts here, and ask you to inquire into the causes. The fact is undeniable, that, in our happy land, there is very little suffering from poverty. Except in cases of destructive vice, prolonged sickness, or rare misfortunes, there are, in the country parts of the United States, no hungry to feed, no naked to clothe, none cold, to be warmed. Observe, I do not say there are not shiftless people who are fed, clothed, and warmed by their kind-hearted, and more industrious neighbors. But, even in our crowded cities, except in cases of sickness, and extraordinary misfortunes, there is no suffering, save that which comes from ignorance, or vice, or imbecility; and ninety-nine hundredths of this is among foreigners.

In some of our cities there are persons who are appointed to be ministers of the poor; to inquire into the causes of their misfortunes, and to find and administer the best mode of relief. These experienced persons will tell you, that infinite harm is done by alms-giving, and that habits of lying, laziness, and dependence, are kept up in the parents, and generated in the chil-

dren, by encouraging them to live upon the supplies of charity, instead of working for the rewards of industry.

It is a very pleasant thing, my young friends, to give a bundle of old clothes, or a dollar from your purse, to a poor woman, and to see, in return, the tears of gratitude flow, and to hear the mouthfuls of blessings that are poured out upon you, the "God Almighty, that's above all, bless your sweet face, Miss!" and "the Lord be merciful to you in your day of trouble, dear, and pour down his gifts upon you, here and hereafter!" and it is very disagreeable to search out in filthy streets, up broken stairways, or in dark cellars, the dirty wives of drunken husbands to inquire into their condition, to put them in a way of earning bread, instead of begging it, to persuade them to send their children to school, or to service—and yet this better work can be done, and is done; and, even in cases where the parents are too far gone to be rescued, the children are saved, and made honest, industrious, and productive members of society—good American citizens. It is the charity which costs time, thought, and trouble, that is most effective, both to the giver and the receiver.

Do not think, because I caution you against a too free and indiscriminate alms-giving, that I would have you withhold your hands, and thus harden your hearts. No, my young friends; there is nothing better than the habit of giving; it keeps alive your sympathies with your fellow-

creatures; and surely there are enough unquestionable charities. There are multifarious religious objects in the societies with which you are connected, and the poor ye have always with you—the poor in another sense than the sufferers for food and clothing. Is there no deaf and dumb, or blind, or insane person within your reach, whom, by the fruits of those pleasant weekly meetings, where you come together in benevolent societies, you may support at the institutions where the dumb are taught to speak, the blind to read, and the insane are restored to reason?

There is a great duty and charity, my young friends, to be done in our land, of which you will soon be capable. I suggest it for your consideration. Within seven miles east and west of the place where I am now writing, in Massachusetts, on its borders, (as we flatter ourselves, an enlightened portion of the United States,) there are, at this moment, a great number of Irish children, belonging to the laborers on the rail-road. They are half savages, running about without employment, and without instruction. Now, suppose some dozen or twenty good and sensible women in these neighborhoods were to associate together, and take upon themselves, in turn, the instruction of these children—teach them not only to read, write, and cipher, but acquaint them with the condition, and institutions of the country in which they are to live; sow the seeds of virtue and religion; train them to self-preserving habits, and subdue

them to civilization. Four hours in a week, given by each member of the society, might do this, and would it not be a good work? These Irish children are, I know, now ignorant, dirty, rude, and repulsive; but in them you see the future citizens of your country; and on native Americans it must depend, whether they will prove the supporters or the violators of its laws—a blessing, or a scourge. My dear girls, it is not necessary that you should fight battles, or turn politicians, to be patriots. Here is a work of patriotism suited to the character and circumstances of Christian women.

Perhaps you have a prejudice against the Irish. You may think, as many do, that they are a curse to our country. Believe me, my young friends, if you earnestly endeavor to do them good, you will find they have quick minds, warm affections, and most grateful hearts; and, when once you have ingrafted on them your own orderly and prospering habits, you will realize, in your own delightful sensations, that it is more blessed to give, than to receive.

This foreign population is pressing upon us on every side; and not only Christian charity, but self-preservation, is staked upon improving it.

You are now, for the most part, occupied with your school-education, and are not yet old enough, or qualified to take an active part in the charities of the country; but, in the common course of things, they will soon come into your hands, for women are the natural dispensers of these mer-

cies, and I beseech you to give your minds to the subject, that you may select the most important charities, and make them effective.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

THERE has been a subject much agitated of late years, my young friends, which deeply concerns you, which you cannot too early take into your serious consideration; for on you mainly depends the result, devoutly wished for by the wise, good, and generous.

As you come into life, and mingle in society, you will hear much talk of the "*rights of women.*" You will hear some persons maintain, that they have been defrauded of their rights—that men, taking advantage of their physical superiority, have made the laws such, as to deprive women of the exercise of their natural and equal rights, and to keep them in a condition of perpetual subordination and inferiority. You will even hear it asserted, by some of the bold advocates of your own sex, that women ought to have an equal participation in making laws, and framing constitutions; and that, while deprived of this right, they do not owe obedience to existing laws, or fealty to established constitutions.

You will hear your more moderate champions

maintain, that there are certain steps in the advancement of your sex, for which society is prepared; for instance, that women should be so educated as to develope and fortify their reasoning powers, and to qualify them for more various and higher employments than are now open to them —that the laws should be so amended, that a woman ill-treated by her husband, should be permitted to leave him, and to retain the custody of her children. That married women who come into possession of property by their own acquisition, by inheritance, or by gift, should be permitted to use, retain, or dispose of it in their own right, and that, at the death of the husband, the wife should have the same rights over the property, and the children, that the husband has, when he is the survivor.

In opposition to this, you will hear it said, that these are new-fangled doctrines, advocated only by those who have renounced all subordination and conformity not only to the laws, and to usage, but to religion.

Others more gentle, but perhaps not less bigoted to custom, will warn you to beware of "o'erstepping the modesty of nature." They will say, that to talk about developing a woman's reason, and claiming her natural *rights*, is very unfeminine, and that her language to man should still be,

> "My author and disposer, what thou bidd'st,
> Unargued I obey."

They will urge you to keep within "woman's

true sphere," and will limit that sphere to your conjugal and domestic duties, and the soft charities of life. These are such as will talk to you of the "gentle sway of beauty," the "charm of sensibility," and the "loveliness of female dependence."

My dear young friends, nothing is further from my intentions than to make you the bold assertors of your own rights, and the noisy proclaimers of your own powers. I believe there is but one way by which you will ever attain your own rights, and the firm and independent position for which Providence destined you. Your *might must make your right*. By this, I mean that you must qualify yourselves for the exercise of higher powers than women have yet possessed, before they can be intrusted to you; and that, when you are thus qualified, they cannot long be withheld from you.

You must educate yourselves, not only by profiting from the schools and teachers afforded you, but by enlarging the bounds of your observation; by making your feelings subordinate to your reason; by transferring your dependence from others to yourselves; and by acting on the small occasions, in every girl's way, like rational, responsible, and self-depending beings.

Women as yet, for the most part, have exercised but half their powers. What would you think of the bird which, because she has legs, excellent and indispensable members, that enable her to walk on the earth, should never spread her wings? And yet this is in strict analogy to the

life of a woman, who is restricted to what some please to term her "*true sphere!*"

I pray you not to misunderstand me. I am far enough from wishing you to encroach on man's sphere. It has been well and truly said, that "when a woman claims the rights of a man, she surrenders her own rights." Unless she is wiser than Providence, she will not gain by the exchange.

It is as evident that men and women are destined to different departments of duty, as that they have different physical powers. And is it not also evident, that a harmony may arise from this very difference, like the fine accord of different instruments?

I cannot believe it was ever intended that women should lead armies, harangue in halls of legislation, bustle up to the ballot-boxes, or sit on judicial tribunals. But what then? The work that is done quietly, and in seclusion, is as important as that which is manifested by collision and noise. Without secret, under-ground processes, would the sap mount into the tree, and give growth to the boughs that wave in the wind, and to the leaves that rustle in the breeze? By an unobtrusive and unseen process, are the characters of men formed, at home, by the mother, the first teacher. There the moral basis is fixed. It is the mother's great duty to infuse the generosity and the self-sacrifice that makes the patriot warrior —she can form those habits of intellectual investigation that qualify a man for judicial authority;

and she must train the boy to that love of justice, that strict regard for truth, and that generous sympathy, which will fit him for all his social duties. What then, my dear girls, does it signify if you are shut out from halls of legislation, and from political tumults, if the wisdom and virtue manifested there is the result, in some good part, of *women's work?* And may we not hope there will be less folly and corruption, in those places where men most do congregate, when women are so educated, that men may hold more communion on their great social duties with their mothers, wives, and sisters?

I have said, that your *might must make your right.* To make my meaning plainer, I will recur, once more, to my friend, Mary Bond. The tenderest friendship existed between her and her brother Raymond. The love of a brother and sister has been called the only Platonic love; and if by that is meant an affection with the tenderness of love, and the purity and disinterestedness of friendship, it is so. Mary was next to Raymond in age, and they were bound together by that bond of sympathy which often unites particular members of a family, when, not loving the other less, they love each other more. Raymond saw Mary's accurate and intelligent performance of her domestic duties; he saw that nothing in her "woman's sphere" was neglected or slighted. Her habitual, thorough personal neatness, excited his respect, and her delicacy, and the perfect purity of her mind, his reverence. He once said of

her, that he never, in the freedom and confidingness of their family intercourse, saw her do, or heard her say, any thing that, as far as feminine delicacy was concerned, she might not have done, or said, if there had been half a dozen young men present! And yet, no girl could be further from that dependence, helplessness, and reserve, that some deem essential to the delicacy of a young woman. If *necessary*, she could have gone from Georgia to Maine without a protector—and what need of one, when

> "So dear to Heaven is saintly chastity,
> That, when a soul is found sincerely so,
> A thousand liveried angels lackey her,
> Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt."

But Mary was not confined to "woman's sphere." Raymond, as far as was possible by the communication of letters, participated his studies with her; and, during his vacations, they studied and read together, and talked on those intellectual subjects that most interested him.

His home was more attractive to him than any other place. There was something in its genial atmosphere, that made the meeting together of their young friends there, quite a different thing from what it was in any other place. There was chattering merriment, laughter, "without any control," and nonsense; for where the heart of the young gushes freely to the tongue, there must be nonsense; but still, the spirit of goodness and intelligence presided; and the little circle was so

fenced about with cheerfulness, mutual kindness, and refinement, that no vulgarity, envy, or evil feeling could enter it. Believe me, my young friends, there is no spell of enchantment like that wrought by domestic love.

Before Mr. Bond's death, he consulted with his wife upon the arrangement of his affairs. He had implicit confidence in Mrs. Bond's prudence, and they both relied on Mary to supply the defects of her mother's education. The property was consequently left to the widow, and wholly to her management.

Mary had always been fond of arithmetic, and had studied its higher branches with Raymond. She now proved that it was not to her merely a speculative science. She kept her mother's accounts, and when Raymond reviewed them, at the end of the year, he found them accurate. Clear-headedness and accuracy in accounts, a rare merit in a woman, secures the respect and confidence of a man. Raymond saw that Mary was her mother's chief counsellor, as to what is termed "out-of-door business." He saw her most effectively aiding in the education of the younger children, teaching book-keeping to his brother, and various matters to the little ones; and, in the midst of all these new cares, and multiplied responsibilities, preserving the sweetness and cheerfulness of her temper, the modesty and deference of her manners, and the unpretendingness of her conversation. What, think you, was the effect of the conviction of his sister's competency and good-

ness upon his character, and upon his views of the *rights of women?*

Would he not have a faith in the capabilities of women which no argument could shake, and no ridicule could touch? If called upon to legislate in the matter, would he not maintain a married woman's right to her own property? Would he not allow, that she and her husband were equal partners in their pecuniary concerns, and that in case of survivorship, she was competent to manage the property?

Would he, above all, deny her right to separate from a tormenting or drunken husband, and to retain the custody of the children she had borne to him?

Would a young man who had enjoyed an intimate intercourse with such a sister as Raymond's, be in danger from the allurement of vicious women? Would he not disdain the society of empty-headed, frivolous, and gossiping girls, and with the image of actual living excellence *cut into his heart*, would he run the slightest risk of yoking himself to an uneducated girl, however beautiful, high-born, rich, and fashionable she might be?

As the testimony of a party is more satisfactory than the speculations of an observer, I shall take advantage of an extract from a letter that has just accidentally fallen into my hands, to verify my own opinion. The letter is from a college-boy, (I hope he will forgive me,) to his sister. "Believe me, you who have not the experience

of a boy, cannot well conceive the affection which some sisters receive, and which all ought to deserve, although few, alas! endeavor to secure it. One who has an affectionate and loveable sister who can sympathize with him, and show an interest in his welfare, has a greater safeguard for his own character, than he ever could create within himself. If all sisters were aware how much power they exert over their brothers, if the sisters of the present day were what they should be, we should see a much higher standard of character and principles among the young men of this generation."

Now, my young friends, be "what a sister should be," what Mary Bond was, *is* to her brother, and then you will be competent to exercise all the rights which your friends claim for you; and when you are thus competent, they will not, as I have said before, long be withheld from you. *Your might will enforce your right.*

CONCLUSION.

My dear young friends, the time has come for us to part, while I have left much unsaid that anxiety for your well-being, and a long experience of life suggests, but I have already said too much if I have wearied you, and enough if I induce you to seek higher and purer sources of instruction.

I am not one of those sanguine advisers who

flatter themselves that good advice must do good. I am aware that there is nothing easier to give, and nothing more difficult to take. You are so surfeited with advice, that the very word seems to make you hard of hearing. But, my dear girls, if I could inspire you with a desire to improve yourselves, I should feel that I had done more for you than if I had sent you to the best schools in the land, supplied you with the most learned teachers, and written for you a world full of books of the most excellent advice.

If this book leads one of my countrywomen to observe the world around her, and reflect on her own capabilities, duties, and destiny, I will not go to the moon to look for it, where, some one has wittily said, advice, with all other lost things, is to be found.

Your best friends, my dear girls, cannot help you if you will not help yourselves. You must take your own training into your own hands. Suppose you were to assemble around a dead body the most ingenious mechanics in the world, and one among them, by some curious contrivance, was to give to the head its natural motions, another was to make the arms move, a third to set the body on its feet, and a fourth to make it walk; this achievement would demonstrate the art of the mechanics, but of what use would it be to the dead body? Of just as much, my dear girls, as are school-teachers' books and advice to those of you whose minds and hearts are inactive. The main-spring is within. If

that works, there is life, growth, and upward progress. Again, and again, I repeat it, there are none educated but the self-educated.

I have endeavored throughout this book, to show you that the condition of women in the new world, is in some respects a new one—that women have here new opportunities, duties, and responsibilities. I beg you to observe for yourselves; to reflect deeply on this subject, and, if I am right, to conform to your new position.

I have earnestly desired, my dear young friends, to make you realize that religion is not, as the young are too apt to consider it, something by itself, apart from our common concerns, something to be got at some sudden turn or distant period of life, but the golden thread which should run through all your actions, the leaven that leaveneth the whole lump. If this be so, then this world's work, which inevitably occupies the greater part of your time, and the social pleasures that are your recreation, the commonest services, and your everyday family intercourse, may be consecrated by a spirit of religion: if this be so, there may be altars in your hearts, and your homes may be temples of God.

"Other foundation," says the Scripture, "can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." Build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, that in that day which shall try every man's work what sort it is, yours may abide.

And now, my dear young friends, I do not know that I can better conclude, than with the

two lines befitting all those who would make others wiser and better, and therefore happier than they are themselves,—

"May ye better reck the rede,
Than ever did the adviser."

GLOSSARY, OR, EXPLANATIONS.

Alpine, mountainous; a term derived from the mountains called the Alps, and often applied to other elevated regions.

Aqua-marine, a stone of a green and sometimes of a blue color, formerly called also beryl and emerald.

Arbutus, a creeping plant, the stem of which grows flat upon the ground.

Astor House, a celebrated hotel in New York city.

Berth, or *Birth*, the room or apartment in which any number of the officers or ship's company *mess* (or take their meals together) and reside. Also applied to the box or place, at the side of the cabin, in which they sleep.

Black hole of Calcutta, the name of a prison in Calcutta, in India. The circumstance related on p. 60, occurred in 1756.

Callisthenic. This term, from two Greek words, signifying beauty, and strength, is applied to athletic exercises for females, as gymnastic is to those for the other sex.

Callousness, insensibility.

Caste, a race or class of people.

Codling, made much of, (an obsolete word.)

Commercial relations, the state of business between different nations.

Conchology, (from conch, a shell,) the science which treats of shells.

Constantinople, the capital city of the Turkish empire, situated at the southeastern extremity of Europe, on the borders of the strait which separates the Mediterranean and Sea of Marmora from the Black Sea; here the Sultan or Grand Signior, the supreme ruler of the Turkish empire, resides.

Cummin, or *Cumin*, see *Mint*.

Dame school, a school for young children, similar to our primary schools.

Desideratum, a thing desired or needed, but not possessed.

Dickey, a seat behind a carriage.

Don Quixote, a celebrated fictitious work, written by Cervantes, a distinguished Spanish writer, intended to reform the taste and opinions of his countrymen.

Draw butter, to melt butter slowly.

Drill-sergeant, an officer, a part of whose duty it is to teach recruits in the army how to walk, march, &c.

East. The countries in Asia, being east of Europe, are generally spoken of as the East, or Eastern or Oriental World.

Eastern States, those of the United States situated at the northeast part of the country, including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont.

East Indian, belonging to India, which is called the East Indies, to distinguish it from the West India Islands.

Eke out, to supply a deficiency.

Emptyings, the same as yeast or barm.

Encyclopedia, an extensive dictionary, in which descriptions are given of all the different subjects of art, science, literature, history, biography, &c.

Engraver, one who uses a graver, which is a sharp instrument for cutting letters, lines, pictures, &c., in wood, copper, or other materials.

False knight, a knight who forsakes the lady to whom he has promised his affections; applied also to any man who offends in the same way.

Feroniere, a lady's ornament for the head.

Grecque, a biggin, or peculiar kind of coffee-pot, in which the coffee is placed in a vessel containing fine holes in the bottom, and the hot water poured upon it. This, passing through the coffee, and received into the lower part of the vessel, is flavored with the peculiar qualities of the coffee.

Griddle, an iron pan used for baking cakes.

Heirloom, furniture or other article, kept in a family, and handed down from parent to child, as the property of the family, and not to be sold or otherwise parted with.

Hooked it, a cant term implying a sly way of stealing. "He hooked it," means "he stole it."

Ivanhoe, the name of a novel written by Sir Walter Scott.

Lackey, to attend as a servant.

La Trappe, an order of monks, who are very rigid in their religious exercises.

Louis Philippe, the present King of France, (1840.)

Louvre, an old royal palace in Paris, now used principally as a repository for paintings and other works of art.

Magnetic needle, the needle in the mariner's compass, which always points towards the north.

Mantilla, an article of ladies' dress, with a cape, worn as a mantle or shawl.

Mauvaise honte, false modesty.

Mechlin lace, a rich, peculiar kind of lace, so called from the place where it is made.

Mediterranean, an inland sea, a sea in the interior of a country; particularly applied to the sea which separates Africa from Europe and washes the western coast of Asia.

Mercurial, medicinal preparations of mercury, or quicksilver.

Metastasio, a celebrated Italian poet and writer of operas and other musical publications, who was born, A. D. 1698, and died, A. D. 1782.

Mint, anise and cumin. Allusion is made to our Saviour's reproof of the Pharisees, who rigidly observed unimportant ceremonies, but neglected matters of greater importance. See St. Matthew's Gospel, chapter xxiii., verse 23.

Minus, less, or wanting.

Mohammed, a celebrated impostor, who was born at Mecca, in Arabia, A. D. 569, and died at Medina, in the same country, A. D. 632. He was the founder of a system of religious belief, which is still adhered to by the Turks.

Monument, (*Old*,) the name of a hill in Massachusetts, in the north part of Great Barrington, and south part of Stockbridge, rising from the east bank of the river Housatonic. It derives its name from a rude Indian monument, or pile of stones, which was formerly upon it.

Mousseline, a fine thin woollen cloth for ladies' dresses.

Non, not. *Non-performance*, neglect in performing.

Nutting, gathering nuts.

Off-set, on p. 206, means equivalent.

Ornithology, the science which treats of birds.

Pandora, a fabled female, to whom the gods are said to have presented a box containing a multitude of evils and distempers, which, when the box was opened, were dispersed

over the world, and still continue to afflict the human race. Hope is said to have remained at the bottom of the box.

Pensioner, one who receives a pension or allowance from the government, for services rendered.

Petrarca, or *Petrarch*, a celebrated Italian poet and scholar, who was born in Tuscany, A. D. 1304, and died, A. D. 1374. The name is often used for the book containing his poems.

Platonic love, a pure spiritual love between the sexes, having reference only to the mind and its excellences.

Prairie, an extensive tract of land destitute of trees, covered with tall coarse grass.

Raven tress, a curl of hair black as the color of a raven.

Reck the rede, heed the advice.

Re, again. *Rehashed*, hashed a second time.

Reliques, relics, or remains.

Residuum, residue, remnant, that which is left after any process of separation or purification.

Scrawny, crooked, scraggy, gnarled, unsightly.

Seemings, mere show or appearances put on for the occasion.

Sevres, a village about six miles from Paris, in France, celebrated for its manufacture of porcelain or china ware.

Sine qua non, an indispensable condition.

Steamer, a word often used for steam-boat or steam-packet.

Stiltiness, unnatural elevation.

Sultan, see *Constantinople*.

Tabouret, (pronounced *tab-oo-reh*,) a French word for a stool or seat.

Tomato, a vegetable, which is in shape much like the peppers used for pickles, but of a red or orange color, sometimes called the golden or love apple. It is used for sauces.

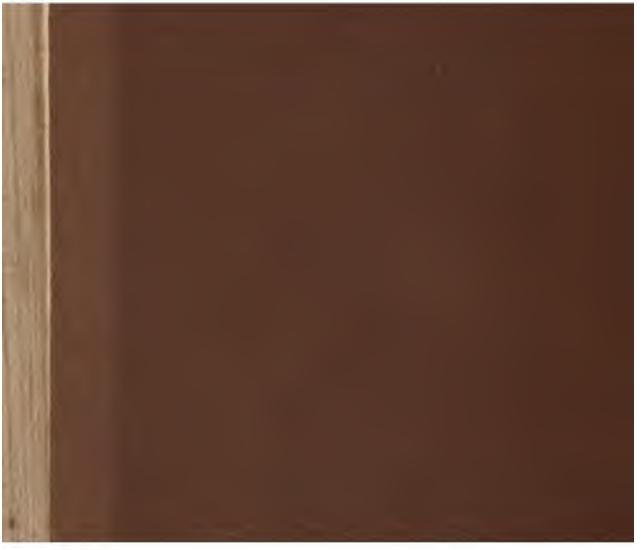
Trades-people, persons engaged in mechanical trades.

Trench, to intrude.

Turnpike emptyings, leaven for bread made up into hard cakes, and used instead of yeast or barm.

Vatican, the winter residence of the Pope at Rome. It contains more than four thousand rooms, many of which are filled with rare and costly paintings, statues, an immense library, &c.

West, or *Western World*. When used in Europe, or in distinction from the Eastern World, it means America. When used in this country, the West refers to the western States of the Union.



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